

The Rotarian

AN INTERNATIONAL ZINE



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MAY • 1958

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Your Letters

Rotary Day 'Appreciated'

Says ALLEN YOUNG SUN YUN
Insurance Underwriter
President, Rotary Club
Seoul, Korea

Rotarians of Korea read with great interest and deep appreciation *Rotary Day in No Man's Land*, by Esson M. Gale [THE ROTARIAN for March]. It was an accurate, colorful, and dramatic presentation of one of the most memorable occasions in the history of Rotary in Korea. . . .

Rotarian Gale might well have pointed out that there were no Rotarians on the northern side of the Armistice line, and that the Communists have no use for such organizations and movements because Rotary stands for principles of freedom.

Korean Rotarians have tried to concentrate on the good works that are so desperately needed in this country: in help to orphans and widows and those who were maimed and disabled in the war. But we are also proud that this country and those who stand here with us constitute a vital outpost bastion against any further aggression from Communism.

It was good for our Club to visit the front lines, because it truly brought home to us the fact that the enemy's forces are arrayed in great strength only a few miles away, and that at any moment we may have to live up to our insistence that we are the world's fightingest Rotarians when our principles are threatened.

Thank you for publishing Rotarian Gale's article. We hope that we shall have the opportunity to tell you more of our activities and our efforts to make this a better and safer world in the true spirit of Rotary.

Eastern Culture Recognized

**Finds EDWARD H. SPICER, Rotarian
Pharmaceutical-Chemicals Mfr.
Pasadena, California**

I was most happy to read the article *Delhi*, by Nitish C. Laharry [THE RO-



"The boss likes to think of the company as one big happy family—his!"

MAY, 1958

Travel "Texas style"

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to

Dallas Rotary

International Convention

JUNE 1-5, 1958

Pardner here's a mighty good way to travel to Texas for the Rotary Convention next June. The Texas Chief is one of Santa Fe's fine streamliners providing all-room Pullman accommodations, lounge car service and famous Fred Harvey food. We head for Texas each night from Chicago at 6 PM—make plans now to come on along.

For information about Texas Chief service, also special Santa Fe service to the Rotary Convention call your nearest Santa Fe office or write R. T. (Andy) Anderson, General Passenger Traffic Manager, Santa Fe Railway, 80 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Illinois.

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TARIAN for March]. For some years I have hoped that THE ROTARIAN would publish something or other which would give our Eastern Rotarians the satisfaction of seeing that their culture was recognized. Inevitably, there is so much that is "white," so much that is "Christian," and we tend to overlook the fact that more than half the world is neither.

The quotation from Tagore on page 11, for example, is one of the most beautiful things in any language, and the paragraph summarizing something of India's philosophy which follows must have given "Ned" Laharry great satisfaction to write, knowing where it was going to be published.

It is beginning to be realized that, in this Atomic Age, the East has a tremendous contribution to make—witness the book recently published by Radhakrishnan, one-time highly respected professor in Oxford and now Vice-President of India. Incidentally, he will be lecturing out here during this month, I am glad to say. To introduce philosophic thought without getting involved in "sectarian religion" is quite a task, but it is worth trying.

Farm Life Enters Jet Age

Says MEL N. HOLLAND, *Rotarian*
Plywood Manufacturer
Anacortes, Washington

Harold Severson's article *What's Happened to the Old Farm* [THE ROTARIAN for March] was interesting to me. Farm life today is getting into the Jet Age.

I was born and raised on a farm in North Dakota. I know what the incessant toil and the endless drudgery were like. When I look about me at the modern farmer living in his electrified up-to-date home, with his wonderful labor-saving devices, I am elated. Mechanized machinery and rural electrification have opened new vistas of opportunity and good living for millions of our people.

What I have seen of rural America in the last ten years inspired me to write *Escape to the Land*, recently published by Vantage Press. It is the story of a young educator and his wife who renounced campus life and bought a North Dakota farm. A new, challenging world opened up to them.

'Farm Picture Not Typical'

Thinks JOHN H. KANEY, *Rotarian*
Farmer
Blackwell, Oklahoma

In the article *What's Happened to the Old Farm*, by Harold Severson [THE ROTARIAN for March], a very rosy and attractive picture is presented of a modern farm. Unfortunately I fear that picture is not typical and many people not familiar with farming conditions will come to erroneous conclusions.

There is definitely a farm problem and hundreds of thousands of farmers are caught in an economic situation that they are helpless to correct. Prices of almost everything have gone up—wages, consumer goods, farm implements and supplies. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the farmers in February, 1958, received for their

products a price that was 25.2 percent less than the prices of February, 1951. Higher costs and lowered income have put a terrific squeeze on most farmers.

The article described a farming operation that is an exception rather than the rule. Not one in 10,000 farmers can spend a Winter in the South. I know a shoe-repair man who spends his Winters in Florida, but to picture the shoe-repair business as one that allows its devotees these luxuries would be just as misleading as this article on farming.

Three million American farmers have left the land to make a livelihood some other way since the Second World War. One-third of all farmers work off the farm in order to supplement their decreasing income. Surely an occupation as attractive as the farming that is painted in THE ROTARIAN for March would not be running off its people this fast.

A Farm-Problem Solution

From LAURENCE E. PINEL, *Rotarian*
Poultry Farmer
Ludlow, Vermont

[Re: *What's Happened to the Old Farm*, by Harold Severson, THE ROTARIAN for March.]

A few years ago one of America's larger manufacturers leased an abandoned mill in our town. With a few key personnel, the company has trained a large number of farmers, plus other one-trade persons, into being one of its most efficient cost-factor plants.

I believe this indicates a basic need in solving the country's farm plight: the underwriting by existing Government agencies of loans to responsible groups in rural sections [Continued on page 60]

Odd Shots

Can you match this photograph for uniqueness, human interest, coincidence, or just plain out-of-the-ordinary-ness? Then send it to the Editors of *The Rotarian*. If used, the "odd shot" will bring you \$3. But remember—it must be different!



A menu with a new angle—worms—was noted by the alert camera of Howard Henderson, of Port Huron, Mich., at a service station in Roscommon, Mich.

THE ROTARIAN

THIS ROTARY MONTH

NEWS FROM 1600 RIDGE AVENUE, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

PRESIDENT. Scheduled to return to the U.S.A. from Europe on May 6 were Rotary's President, Charles G. Tennent, and his wife, Jess. The President's European itinerary included attendance at the World Relations Committee meeting in Zurich, Switzerland, and at intercity gatherings in the Norwegian communities of Kristiansand, Stavenger, Bergen, and Oslo. Final stop was to be the annual Conference of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland in Blackpool, England, on April 24-27. Upon returning to his office at Rotary's headquarters in Evanston, Ill., the President will attend to last-minute details for the International Assembly and Convention.

CONVENTION. Next month in the Texas metropolis fondly called "Big D" by many of its residents Rotarians and their families from around the world will gather for Rotary's 1958 Convention. The dates are June 1-5 and Dallas is ready. For a preview of program events, entertainment, and hospitality, see Convention Chairman Roy D. Hickman's article on page 28.

ASSEMBLY. Three days before the Convention opens, the International Assembly at the Lake Placid Club in Essex County, N. Y., will close its nine-day session of study and planning for incoming District Governors. The dates for the International Assembly and the concurrent Rotary Institute for present and past officers held under the same roof: May 20-28.

MEETINGS. Board of Directors.....May 14-19.....Evanston, Ill.
International Assembly.....May 20-28.....Lake Placid, N. Y.
Rotary Institute.....May 20-28.....Lake Placid, N. Y.
Rotary Foundation Trustees.....May 21.....Lake Placid, N. Y.
International Convention.....June 1-5.....Dallas, Tex.

CONVENTIONS TO COME. While the Dallas Convention is the one to think about right now, Rotarians responsible for planning future Rotary Conventions are well along in their thinking about 1959 and 1960. Dates and sites for these gatherings have been set: the 1959 Convention is to be held in New York, N. Y., June 7-11; the 1960 Convention in Miami and Miami Beach, Fla., May 29-June 2.

ROTARY FOUNDATION. In the first seven months of 1957-58 a total of 3,388 contributions to the Rotary Foundation brought in \$229,389. Though the dollar total represents a slight increase over that for the comparable period in the previous year, it is only one-third of the \$750,000 goal set by the Rotary Foundation Committee for 1957-58. Obvious conclusion: hard work needed if the goal is to be met.

PROGRAM PAPER. Additions to the list of suggestions available at the Central Office are made periodically to offer fresh ways to further the program of Rotary. A recent addition is No. 249, "Let's Settle It Now." It outlines a "town meeting" debate on the four avenues of service.

VITAL STATISTICS. On March 28 there were 9,747 Rotary Clubs and an estimated 456,500 Rotarians in 108 countries and geographical regions. New Clubs since July 1, 1957, totalled 245.

The Object of Rotary:

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise and, in particular, to encourage and foster:

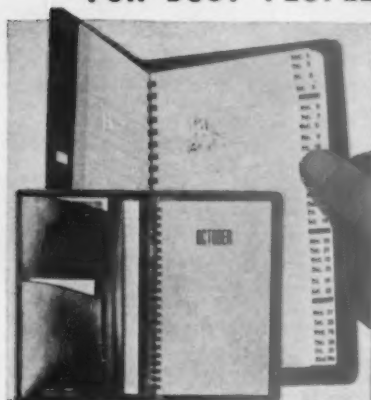
(1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.

(2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

(3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

(4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

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The Editors'

WORKSHOP

ARE YOU stuck for a Club program? Do you want to make it one with some "real Rotary" in it? Turn to pages 6 and 7.

FOR A YEAR or so a few hundred men in a dozen countries who select their



neckwear with care and cleave to the conservative styles have on occasion put on the tie pictured here. This they've done to spread the word about "Dallas—1958."

There is a great deal about

"Dallas—1958" in these pages... but there wasn't room to tell how the Rotary Club of Park Cities, a Dallas trading area, was the first of many Texas Clubs to sign up 200 percent for Rotary's Convention in June... Nor was there room to tell how the Rotary Club of St. Louis, Missouri, hopes to welcome Rotarians from other countries as they go to or come from Dallas. Just write the Club at the Statler Hotel in St. Louis telling when, where, and how you will arrive.

OUR THANKS to the Morettis of Arezzo for letting us picture them. When we decided to do a "How Rotarians Live" story on an Italian family, we asked the ranking Rotary officer in Italy (who at that time was Paul Lang, of Livorno, then President of Rotary International) to name a typical "Rotary community" in Italy for us. He chose Arezzo. Then Arezzo Rotarians named their colleague Giuseppe Moretti as representative... Our thanks too to Signora Susy Montaini, the friend of the family shown with them in the final picture. For four days she was the lingual link between the Morettis and our Assistant Editor Bob Placek, supplementing her swift translations with much of her own considerable knowledge of her land. To all, grazie tante.

IT TAKES about 170 people to do the things the 9,700 Clubs of Rotary expect of their Central Office here in Evanston. One of those 170 people, until April 1, when she retired, was Miss M.



Louise Schneble. And in her 25 years on

your Secretariat staff Louise did, and did extra well, many jobs from correspondence to registration. Members of the Board and Committees in recent years remember her as a specialist on actions of the Convention and Board, a position she has filled since 1952. She plans to live in Dayton, Ohio. Thanks from lots of people and the best of luck, Louise!

A FARMER painted our cover picture... a cotton farmer and Rotarian named Horst Schreck, of Ysleta, Texas. And he painted it not for us but for "the people of El Paso Valley." It is an 8-by-12-foot mural completed last August and hung in the Citizen State Bank in Ysleta. Our cover shows only the left-hand half of the huge oil which is titled *The Experiment*... "Heiri" Schreck, as his fellows



Our Cover



The Artist

in the El Paso Rotary Club have known him for 32 years, is an *amateur*; he had no formal art training. Born in Switzerland 73 years ago, he migrated to England in 1905 and then to Canada and the U.S.A. soon after. In the U. S. Army cavalry in World War I, he later became a veterinarian, establishing a large practice in the El Paso Valley. Retiring in 1946, Dr. Heiri now runs his 220-acre cotton farm and paints in his spare hours as he has all his life. His artistic specialty is lithography. The portrait above is a self-portrait.—THE EDITORS.

ABOUT OUR CONTRIBUTORS

LOUIS FRANÇOIS DUCHÊNE forsook newspaper work in 1952—he was with the Manchester (England) *Guardian*—to join the information division of the European Coal and Steel Community at its headquarters in Luxemburg. In this post he observed closely Europe's first long step toward unification. Now he has returned to journalism as Paris correspondent for the London *Economist*. He lives with his wife in Brunoy, outside Paris.



Glover

Free-lancer KATHERINE GLOVER, an ex-newspaper and magazine writer, is a staunch conservationist. Her book, *America Begins Again*, faces up to the exhaustibility of natural resources. She studied at the Sorbonne in Paris, lives in Washington, D. C., likes her work.

A Texan with homes in Arizona and California, OREN ARNOLD is active in community affairs in both places. He has authored 22 books, hundreds of articles.



Clark

As editor of *The Small College Annual*, ROTARIAN JAMES W. HAMPTON, of Maryville, Tenn., has visited some 200 of America's small colleges. He holds degrees from Columbia and New York Universities, did graduate work at several other schools.

Hampton

ERIC JOHNSTON has held many Government posts under three U. S. Presidents. One took him to the Near East as President Eisenhower's personal representative. He served four terms as president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, is now head of the Motion Picture Association of America. . . . ROY D. HICKMAN, Chairman of the 1958 Convention Committee, heads an engraving concern in Birmingham, Ala. He is a Past Vice-President of RI. . . . FRED B. CLARKE, an honorary Rotarian of Long Beach, Calif., has practiced medicine for 50 years.



Hickman

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WAYNE WALKER BRAD DOWNING TOM SEXTON

SENSE

IT'S A GOAL WORTH STRIVING HARD FOR

Says H. Wayne Walker
Specialty-Foods Broker

TO BE truly effective, a Rotary Club *must* have high attendance standards.

Each member owes it to his Club to represent the classification which has been loaned him. He owes the vocation he represents the obligation of proper representation in Rotary.

Only as a member attends Rotary—becomes a part of Rotary, enters into the spirit and ideals of Rotary—does he carry Rotary into his vocation, his community activities, and his charitable work.

It is true that a few men maintain a perfect-attendance record only for its own sake. But they are greatly outnumbered by the many who attend every week because they enjoy Rotary and want to help it as much as possible. If they do miss their own Club meeting, they enjoy a visit to another Club and the fellowship and friendships which result.

One hundred percent attendance may not be possible for every member, but it makes good sense for every member to strive for it; as a member takes part in Club activities, he becomes a better member.

Nonattendance leads to non-interest and eventually nonmembership. Attendance leads to fellowship and participation.

Set your goals high and strive to reach them. There is no Rotary fellowship when you are absent. Certainly 100 percent attendance makes sense!

'ATTEND OR GET OUT' IS A SOUND DOCTRINE

Thinks Dr. Bradley C. Downing
Osteopath

DO YOU KNOW what a skeleton is? A skeleton is a framework, a foundation, a basis for further building and development.

A human skeleton needs muscle structure, to give it mobility; a nervous system, to give it direction; and a blood supply, to give it life and growth.

The skeleton of a Rotary Club—the setup of officers, Directors, and Committee Chairmen—is a marvelous framework. But to obtain the necessary mobility, direction, life, and growth, we must have a membership dedicated to the task of carrying out the fundamental ideas and ideals laid down in the Object of Rotary.

The body must have life and movement; all its parts must be present and in working order for it to function effectively.

What would an absentee army accomplish? Or half a symphony orchestra? A victory in the field or the beauty of a sonata might well depend upon the presence of a handful of men.

Compulsory attendance is the answer: attend or get out. The success of our schools, businesses, and other institutions is based upon that principle. Why not a Rotary Club?

Rotary has become strong by means of a growing, active group of participating members who were there when they were needed. If much has been achieved with a 60 percent minimum attendance, why not shoot for 100?

THE Rotary Clubs of the world, which now number more than 9,700, meet weekly. Their rules require that a member maintain a 60 percent attendance average or be dropped. To meet this requirement the member may attend that percentage of his own Club meetings or he may visit other Clubs and get attendance credit at home.

Actually few Rotarians are content with so low an average. Thousands, in fact, strive for 100 percent or perfect attendance—and many achieve it. A hardware retailer of Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A., has not missed a weekly meeting in 45 years. The number of men who haven't missed for 25 years is legion. To accomplish this, many have travelled long distances and have even left hospital beds.

Whether or not "perfect attendance" is

COMPULSION HAS HAD ITS GOOD EFFECTS

Believes Thomas G. Sexton
Grocery Wholesaler

ROTARY attendance is not a burden or a task. At least, it has not been for me. I look forward with a great deal of pleasure to the meetings; except at my own family gatherings, there is no other occasion at which I can be met with the same cordial greetings.

Together with attendance and Committee work at meetings go activity and interest in extracurricular affairs: Vocational Service projects, the roundtable, bowling, golf, and the like. These bring a contact and a prized fellowship which I deem invaluable.

The time I spend working for Rotary is worth while. If I can help to lighten the burden of some fellow Rotarian, I try to do it to the best of my ability, and the results of this have been gratifying. I am sure that they could never have been accomplished by indifferent attendance at Rotary meetings.

The importance of good attendance was evident to its leaders at the very beginning of the Rotary movement. I can still see Paul Harris warmly greeting visitors to the Rotary Club of Chicago. Even when they had come merely to "make up," I'm sure these Rotarians benefited from compulsory attendance. So do Rotarians today.

The record of Rotary through the years is proof that the value of membership is enhanced by regular attendance.

-Is It Sense or Nonsense?

praiseworthy is an old question. One recent Tuesday the oldest of all Rotary Clubs—Chicago, Illinois—took it up at a regular luncheon in the Hotel Sherman. Before 700 members and guests two debate teams moderated by Lawyer Howard T. Markey (inset) had at each other for 40 minutes.

And who won? Read these abridgments of the cases and decide for yourself—as did Chicago Rotarians. The idea for the debate, which was staged jointly with *The Rotarian*, came out of the Club's Magazine Committee, and was herded through by Savings and Loanman Don F. Geyer, Vice-Chairman of the Club Service Committee. —The Editors.



Markey



ED STEPHENS | HERB ANGSTER | LEE GOODMAN

NONSENSE

PERFECT ATTENDANCE? IT'S A DULLING OPIATE

Asserts Edgar T. Stephens
Chicago Dental Society Program Director

THERE is something frightening about being subjected again to the rigid disciplines with which our first childhood was fraught—with its punishments for tardiness and “playing hooky.”

“Service above Self” can be twisted absurdly. On our Club meeting day I often speak on the subject of public health before other service clubs. *This* is service. But what about self? Self is dropped from the Club if this happens too often.

I have seen too many perfect-attenders bolt their food in order to bolt the meeting, too many good men and too much potential Club revenue lost because of attendance requirements.

This opiate of perfect attendance, unfortunately, can dull the senses of Rotarians, cloud their vision, deaden their zeal—and cause them to act as robots as they automatically and unthinkingly plod to meeting 52 times a year to wind up with a perfect score—a statistical score—but not necessarily a score of achievement.

Perfect attendance! “Nonsense,” say I. “Stuff and nonsense! A pox on it!”

Which profits most—a blind mechanical punctuality in attendance with its smugness and its false satisfactions, or a virile, practical approach to Rotary membership with a workable balance of attendance, participation, community activity, and an awareness of what goes on in the world?

COMPULSION MAKES SCHOOLBOYS OF US

Insists Herbert C. Angster
Pumping-Equipment Manufacturer

IHAVE no quarrel with the individual Rotarian who wishes to maintain a 100 percent attendance record. That is his royal Rotary privilege. But the resulting competition which brings pressures upon other members of his Club is dangerous, is unfair, causes ill feeling, and drives good men out of Rotary. After 49 years of active Rotary service, I am convinced that compulsory attendance of any kind is harmful.

Are Rotary rules governing attendance equitable? Do they consider the different distances travelled by Rotarians in a large city as compared with a small town? Are they fair to men active in civic work, doctors, lawyers, to those who must travel in their work? It is not surprising that such arbitrary rules have spawned various unethical methods of circumventing them.

It has always distressed me to find that so many men who stand at the helm of successful enterprises and are a power in their communities are ex-Rotarians. When I ask them why they quit Rotary, the answer is the same in nine out of ten cases: “I couldn't comply with the compulsory-attendance rules.”

The regulations endeavor to make schoolboys out of mature business and professional men by demanding adherence to rules which have little or nothing to do with service. It is *service*, not attendance, which is important.

I'LL TAKE ‘PERFECT ROTARY’ INSTEAD

Affirms Ralph Lee Goodman
Advertising Distributor

IWOULD NOT find fault with a record of 100 percent attendance at Rotary meetings—to call such a record perfect is merely to state the obvious. But to call it “perfect Rotary attendance” is, I think, nonsense.

Attendance of itself is not a perfect thing—even if it is chalked up to a perfect statistic.

Let us examine the inherent imperfections in the perfect-attendance record. First, there is the check-in to make up attendance and then the departure—often without an exchange of greetings with other fellow Rotarians, without partaking of lunch, without participation in the meeting, without the thought of making this attendance an occasion for surrender to Rotary and an opportunity to become better informed regarding Rotary's approach to the problems of the day, without seeking to exchange an honest friendly concern with another fellow Rotarian, without imparting our own convictions to another, without anything more than the desire to add a digit to a statistic. Is this “perfect attendance”?

Even physical presence at a Rotary meeting does not necessarily mean perfect Rotary. Rotary is a way of life. We are perfect only in the moment of the thought and deed that are perfect.

And so I say that there is no such thing as perfect Rotary attendance, and to assume that there is is nonsense.

EUROPE'S NEW GIANT:

Six nations with 160 million people take another step to a 'United States of Europe.'

By LOUIS FRANCOIS DUCHENE

Paris Correspondent for the London Economist

TODAY, six countries of Western Europe—France, Germany, Italy, and the three Benelux nations—are beginning to regard themselves as the founder members of a United States of Europe. On last New Year's Day they took probably the decisive step with the official birth of the European Economic Community, known as the "Common Market," and its twin, the European Atomic Energy Community, alias "Euratom."

With these, a new world economic power is born. Last year the Six were equal first with the United States as world traders. They came equal second with Russia in most fields as an industrial producer. If steel is the yardstick, the ranking is: first, the United States, which produced more than 100 million metric tons, then the Six, with 60, Russia 51, and Britain 22. All outsiders, then, have an interest in getting to know this new giant, the European Economic Community.

Its history goes back to early postwar days. All its Six member countries had been defeated and overrun at some time during World War II. Their desire for unity came from a profound revulsion against the traditional policies leading to the disasters from which they had suffered. One of the present differences between the federalist view of the Six and the traditional view of Britain, which is willing to co-operate, but not to unite, with other countries, is that Britain emerged at least as a moral victor from the war and had no call to question the validity of the nation-State.

On the Continent, statesmen like Robert Schuman in France and Konrad Adenauer in Germany realized the old Franco-German quarrel must be outgrown. It was impossible merely to patch it up by agreement between States, as Briand and Stresemann tried to do in the '20s; their efforts had prevented neither Hitler nor 1940. The moral seemed clear: Europeans must accept federal government—a referee with real powers, whom none of the partner States could regard as favoring another. Yet public opinion, smarting from wartime wounds, was not ready for immediate political unity.

The new postwar problems offered a more gradual way forward. Continental Europeans soon realized how weak they were—defenseless against Russia unless protected by the other giant, America. Jean Monnet, the Frenchman and main architect of the European Community, who had worked many years in America as a banker between the wars, saw the

essential weakness of the European nations in their inadequate home markets. Each catering for 5 to 50 million inhabitants, none could develop industry on the American or Russian scale adapted to vast markets. To achieve such a similar market in Europe, their economies had to be fused.

That, in essence, is the Common Market approach. Symbolically, the Six have about the same population together—over 160 million—as the United States.

Common Markets between highly intricate and long-protected modern industrial economies are not created by a wave of a wand. And, once they are created, firms must have the kind of framework which national institutions automatically provide. America, for instance, has its Federal Trade Commission to enforce fair trading and its antitrust laws. So must a European market.

HERE economic and political necessity meet: the road to unity mapped out by European leaders meant offering a Common Market under federal institutions. From there, political unity would be attainable.

A Common Market itself is a huge enterprise. It had to be sparked by some pilot project, and in 1950 M. Schuman made his famous proposal that France, Germany, and any other interested countries should pool coal and steel on a Common Market under a "High Authority." Coal and steel were the traditional industries of power politics, epitomized in the Ruhr; a common bond at this basic level would make clashes between national policies almost unthinkable.

Events have confirmed the realism of this economic approach. The European Coal and Steel Community (as the Schuman Plan became) went into operation in 1952.* The politicians, labor unionists, and businessmen involved in its working soon surprised themselves by the ease with which they solved common problems under European government. But when the promoters of integration went outside the economic field as with the European Defense Community, they failed resoundingly. After the French rejection of that plan in 1954, most observers wrote off European unity for many years.

Yet the European view has rapidly gained ground, mainly because world events have shown that Europe has growing vitality yet waning influence. The recent boom has proved its vitality; Suez its political

* See *The Schuman Plan—A Road to European Peace?*, by Michal Dumont, THE ROTARIAN for June, 1951.

THE COMMON MARKET



JEAN MONNET

Map by
Ann Drayer



TIMETABLE

EUROPEAN

ECONOMIC

COMMUNITY

1958—The Community came into existence January 1. Members of executive branches have been named; these bodies have held their first meetings.

1959—On January 1 will come the first tariff cuts—10 percent.

1961—Tariffs are now down 30 percent. Can be frozen for up to three more years if initial period has caused trouble for members.

1970-73—All restrictions in area must disappear by 1970—or 1973 at the latest.

weakness. Europeans have noted other omens. They have played a prominent part in developing the atom and the rocket, and now the British in thermonuclear-power production; but America fired the rocket, Russia the Sputnik. They have concluded the fault is less in themselves than in their organization. The success of the Coal and Steel Community and the determination of a few leaders have done the rest.

So, today, Euratom and the European Economic Community have begun to exist.

Yet, though they are conscious of carrying out a revolution, the Six will proceed cautiously. Their care can be gauged from the English edition of the Common Market treaty: it is 400 pages long. The obstacles to trade will be removed gradually over 12 to 15 years. At the moment, the federal institutions are being set up; they are debating where to have their common "capital"—a debate in which Belgium and Luxemburg are the liveliest protagonists.

Next New Year, tariffs will be cut by 10 percent. By 1961, at the end of the "first stage" of the transition to the Common Market, they will be down by 30 percent. This situation can be frozen for up to three more years if the initial period has created trouble for any member. The moral is that though U.S.A. businessmen interested in exports can usefully begin research on the Common Market now, the really big market changes are unlikely before the middle '60s.

Whatever happens, all restrictions on commerce in the area must disappear by 1970, or 1973 at the latest. The Six expect trade and competition to in-

crease as those dates approach, and firms to invest more and reorganize to meet the challenge. In many cases they will have to specialize or amalgamate to profit most by the mass market. And this is more than theory! Both the postwar attempts at a customs union in Europe—Benelux, incorporating Belgium, The Netherlands, and tiny Luxemburg, and the Coal and Steel Community—confirm the expected effects of opening up frontiers.

IN THE Coal and Steel Community, for instance, steel trade shot up by 250 percent in three years. All members—not just the strong, like Germany—benefited. It can even be argued that the weaker gained most, as they most needed the shock of competition. The French steel industry has reorganized more profoundly than any other; the Italian has, proportionately, expanded most, doubling output in five years to 7 million tons. Difficulties in both Benelux and the Coal and Steel Community have been far less than feared. Industries adapt themselves remarkably fast, once they realize they must.

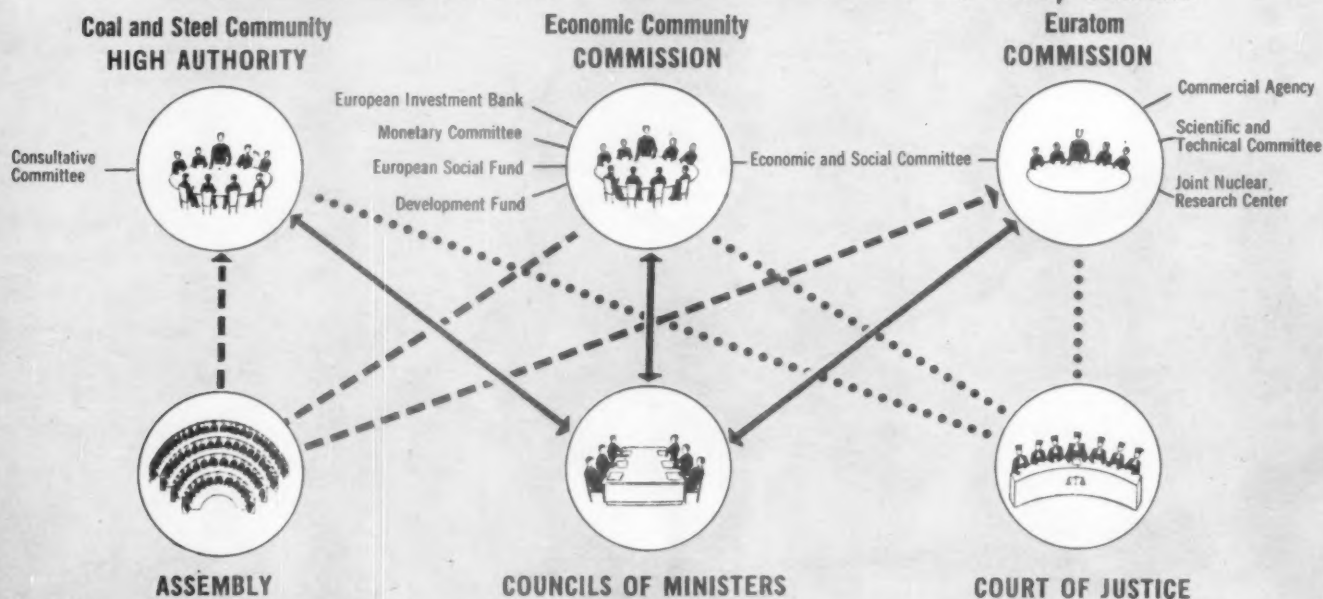
The boom has greatly favored both these successful experiments, and some experts think 12 years an unnecessarily long period for the Common Market's initiation if the boom continues. But in the event of a slump, the 12-year schedule would be minimal, for change would be far more painful. Some critics indeed think the Common Market might then stop short in its evolution, and ossify as a preferential area, in the end benefiting no one. An expanding economy is essential to Europe's revolution.

And even so, there will inevitably be difficulties.

Diagram courtesy of the Bulletin from the European Community for Coal and Steel.

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES—THEIR INSTITUTIONS

— Consultation and joint action
 - - - Parliamentary control
 Judicial control



The biggest problem is France, poisoned politically and financially by the Algerian war. France is far from being in all ways the Sick Man of Europe. Production has soared in the last five years, as fast as in Germany. But this has been progress won at the cost of an unbalanced trade account. France accordingly has major financial problems and has won big concessions from its Common Market partners: escape clauses for countries in balance-of-payments trouble, and for industries subject to special difficulties; the right to "compensate" by extra tariffs for the overvaluation of the franc; and so on. The French now realize the need for a stable franc. But the strain of Algeria makes it almost certain they will sooner or later have to avail themselves of some of the escape clauses, and so hold up the Common Market's progress.

Another criticism is that the Common Market is not federal enough. It is certainly less federal than the ECSC—largely to ensure ratification by the French, whose prejudices against "supranational" bodies were roused by the EDC controversy. Like the ECSC, the Common Market has an executive Commission (equivalent to the Coal-Steel High Authority); a Council of (national) Ministers: a Parliamentary Assembly, which can dismiss the Commission; and a Supreme Court. But whereas in the ECSC, its executive branch, the High Authority, held the main powers, in the Common Market power is shared between its executive, the Common Market Commission, and the Council of Ministers. And the Council will, during the initial four-year formative period—take decisions unanimously. Later decisions will be made by majority vote.

THIS unanimity rule will not affect tariff cuts, which will be automatic and compulsory. But "federalist" Europeans are well aware that a working Economic Community will have to go far beyond that—for instance, in enforcing the free movement of labor, services, and capital, or the right of firms to establish themselves where they choose—all essential points which have yet to be negotiated in detail. The current arguments over the European capital have underlined the drawbacks of the unanimity rule in the very first days of the Community's life.

Therefore the Common Market cannot be the last stop on the road to a federal Europe. As long as national Governments still hold the levers of financial policy, the nations will remain economically separate; and the Common Market does not take these levers decisively out of their hands. Plans are being studied for a European Financial Community which would take a deeper bite into national powers. If they succeed, the Six would have a full economic union. Political union would easily follow.

For the foreigner, the big question is whether the European Community will be a good neighbor to work with. The Six have always stressed their Community is open to countries accepting its federal approach. The difficulty is that many do not. Some, like Sweden, Austria, and Switzerland, because they are neutrals. Others, like Britain, because they consider their world-wide interests, especially in the



Photo: Théo Mey

Presidents of the three European Communities meet in Luxembourg: (left to right) Walter Hallstein, of Germany, Common Market; Paul Finet, of Belgium, Coal and Steel Community; and Louis Armand, of France, "Euratom."

Commonwealth, prevent their committing themselves to Europe. But Britain fears Germany might capture the rich, rapidly growing market of the Six if she cannot compete on equal terms; and smaller countries fear its economic power.

So, Britain has proposed a Free Trade Area to end trade barriers between the Six and the rest of the free European countries—Britain and ten others from Norway and Ireland via Austria to Greece and Turkey. The Free Trade Area would have no single outer customs wall like the Common Market: each country would keep its own tariff so that Britain could retain imperial preference. There would be no federal institutions, and therefore no federal agricultural, transport, or commercial policy, no elaborate harmonizing of legislation. The Area would aim to settle its problems by unanimous decisions between Governments.

To this, the Six reply that they cannot extend the full privileges of the Common Market to those who do not want to undertake its full obligations—this would undermine their federal efforts. French fears of facing British competition in a Free Trade Area as well as German in a Common Market add to the difficulties.

This has led to negotiations which have almost bogged down in the last year. Still, it seems hard to believe they will ultimately fail. Britain has lost some of her prestige in Europe by her reluctance to share in unity schemes; and Franco-German reconciliation is in full swing. Yet no united Europe can thrive without close British association. From the outsider's standpoint, the Free Trade Area would guarantee the Common Market's not becoming a protectionist bloc.

This is the motive behind German and Benelux support for the Free Trade Area; the Dutch especially fear the influence of French and Italian protectionism on the Common Market. The French and Dutch have argued long over the external tariff of the Community, the French trying to raise it, the Dutch to lower it. They have still to negotiate some of those items on which American competition is most feared—certain chemicals and airplane and automobile engines and parts for assembly in Europe.

In fact, it seems the Common Market tariff will work out at the average of [Continued on page 56]

The Third World...As I See It

By **ERIC JOHNSTON**

*Special Advisor to the President of the United States on Mutual Security
and President of the Motion Picture Association of America*

FOLLOWING World War II, the Soviet Union and the United States became locked in so titanic a struggle that many people began to look upon the world as divided in two parts—the Communist world and the Western world. So intense was our concentration upon this struggle that many of us failed to comprehend that a new third world had been born.

This new third world was suddenly upon us. It was almost as if the sun had hurled a new planet into our atmosphere. This new world was born in Asia, in Africa, in the Near East out of old colonial empires. It was uncommitted to either of the two existing worlds. But it was looking in both directions for guidance and hope.

It saw in the Communist world the example of a nation which had grown from a weak, backward peasant country into a military and industrial giant. In 1917 there was only a handful of Communist plotters in Russia. Now more than one billion people live under Communist rule, in an empire created in 12 years by engulfing free nations at the rate of one a year. Soviet steel production has increased twelvefold since 1917, Soviet electric power a hundredfold.

Two things, however, remain the same. Today, as in the past, the Soviet State is powerful, the individual powerless; the Soviet State all-encompassing, the individual all-encompassed. And the Kremlin's goal today is unchanged: to penetrate, to subvert, and finally to conquer the world.

At the other pole is the United States, a land steadily growing in power for 300 years, heir to many cultures and creeds, but most importantly heir to the world's oppressed who established a new world order to minimize the possibility of further oppression. Its foundation is deep belief in the dignity of man and his right to self-determination.

In their struggle for conquest, the Soviet leaders have based their strategy on exploiting this democratic freedom, contending that free people cannot act deliberately, patiently, forcefully, over long periods of time.

But what of the third world? Where did it come from, where is it going, where is it hoping to go? Only 12 years ago—a mere instant in history—there was no such third world. Throughout the great land mass of Asia and Africa, the colonial powers of Europe held sway as they had for centuries. And



Eric Johnston

then began the inexorable, thrilling, and often perilous process toward freedom.

Out of the British Empire came India and Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma, Ghana and Malaya and Nepal. Out of the French Empire came Cambodia and Vietnam; out of the Dutch Empire, Indonesia. Year after year, new nations declared their independence and wrote constitutions and formed foreign policies. The process continues. Today the birth pains are still evident in North Africa and around the

Mediterranean basin into the Middle East.

Let's look at a few facts about this third world. The first fact is that it is massive and on the march. It covers more than a third of the world's land area. Its problems and prospects absorb the attention of more than a billion people who do not feel "uncommitted" in the least. They feel uniquely committed to their own programs and development, just as did the United States long ago when all alliances were described as "entangling."

The second fact is that this third world has problems—for itself and the rest of us. It has an abundance of people and poverty. Its nations have achieved political independence, but they are still far from economic independence. Underdeveloped, hopeful, riding oxcarts into the Jet Age, they are bursting with great new energies.

The third fact is that the third world is determined to succeed at all costs. These nations know what they need: capital to build the foundations of a modern economy. They need roads, harbors and schools, agriculture centers and hospitals and power systems. They need technical assistance to learn modern skills, including the skills of self-government.

The leaders of the third world are realists. They haven't the slightest doubt where they must go for substantial help. There are only two possible ports of call: Washington, U.S.A., and Moscow, U.S.S.R.

The third world concerns us because it is poor and we of the developed Western world are rich. Through history the former has always endangered the latter. Tensions and frustrations in the third world, if unresolved by hope, will lead to little wars—and little wars today can lead to disaster.

The third world concerns us because its quest for economic growth could carry it into the Communist camp if we close the door of the free-world camp. The Soviet Union has embarked on a multibillion-dollar economic campaign to win over the third

world. The Soviet intention is clear. There is no possible doubt of the objective.

The third world concerns us because we cannot go it alone. Today one-third of the world is under Communist domination. Tomorrow, if the Soviet campaign should succeed, two-thirds of the world could be in the Communist camp. For us in the Western world, this would be the beginning of the end—and the end could come very quickly.

Can military power prevent this? There is no question that we must and we will buttress our military strength against the Soviet force. We will do so whatever the cost. But isn't military power a defensive, a negative, force? Isn't the real purpose of our military might to buy us time for affirmative leadership toward peace?

In the uncommitted world, foreign military forces are most unwelcome. But it is here that the great struggle for peace will be resolved. Here we must turn to creative and constructive means and employ them with wisdom, energy, and purpose.

The principal means we have at hand is in the much abused, often despised, and widely misunderstood province called "foreign aid." It carries with it such catchwords as "handout" and "giveaway." It sounds to most Americans like a sort of international do-gooder fund, which it is not, instead of a program of mutual security, which it is.

Last year about 3½ billion dollars went to the U. S. Mutual Security program. Three-fourths of this amount went for the defense support of nations with which the U. S. has military arrangements. Less than one dollar in ten went for long-range economic development in the uncommitted third world. This amount—300 million dollars—was used to establish a development loan fund—I repeat, *loan* fund. It was designed to make long-term, interest-bearing, repayable loans to speed the economic growth of the underdeveloped countries, to do what no other U. S. agency does. It is a supplement to the great work of the U. S. Export-Import Bank, the World Bank, and the risk and enterprise of private investors. It is a fund of last resort to the third world—and possibly for us as well. It will replace

previous gifts and grants with repayable loans, which is what these nations prefer and what the U. S. certainly prefers.

The loan fund will mean tractors and grain silos and pasteurizing plants to make agriculture flourish, cement plants and lumber mills to build and link cities, paper mills and mining machinery to develop long-unused treasures.

The loan fund, in short, will mean the emergence of sound economies on which these nations can grow. It will help them get through the transition period to the day when their economies are viable, when they will be strong enough to maintain their freedom and their economic independence. The loan fund's objective is to make private investment possible, to speed the day when private capital can and will want to take over the job.

Since its creation, the fund has received proposals for loans by Governments and—more important—from private enterprise. These proposals have come principally from the Far East, Near East, and Africa—from Thailand, Burma, and Iraq; from India, Pakistan, and Turkey; from Ethiopia, Algeria, and Libya. There have also been requests from Latin-American countries. The total value of the proposals thus far presented is more than one billion dollars—far more than the 300 million now available.

This year the President of the United States has urged the Congress to double last year's appropriation for the development loan fund. He has done this because he knows that the free world's safety rests on the two supporting columns of military security and economic security. They are inseparable.

The Communists know this. They know that if the West's free economic system and pattern of human freedom should spread and flourish in the new third world, their own system of repression will decay.

We of the West need the third world for our survival. Soviet Russia needs it for the same reason. We cannot live alone. With the decay of our free economy would come the end of freedom itself. Weakened, alone in a sea of tyranny, what would await us but tyranny itself?

*A spokesman for a new
plan to nurture freedom
around the earth gives
his formula for peace.*



Illustration by
Bernard Glochowsky

At opposite poles are the Statue of Liberty and the red star of Communism. Between is an uncommitted world of one billion people.

TO US who live in Washington, D. C., the Potomac—which a whole nation owns—is our river. It flows serenely through the city, past the brooding statue of Lincoln, beneath the Japanese cherry trees—on to the Chesapeake and the sea. As we pass it on our way to work, the morning sun spreads a blanket of silver over the surface.

But beneath that sparkling silver lies such foul danger that last Summer District health authorities urged that a water show on the river be cancelled. Even a spill in or a splash from the polluted waters, they warned, could imperil the health of the water skiers.

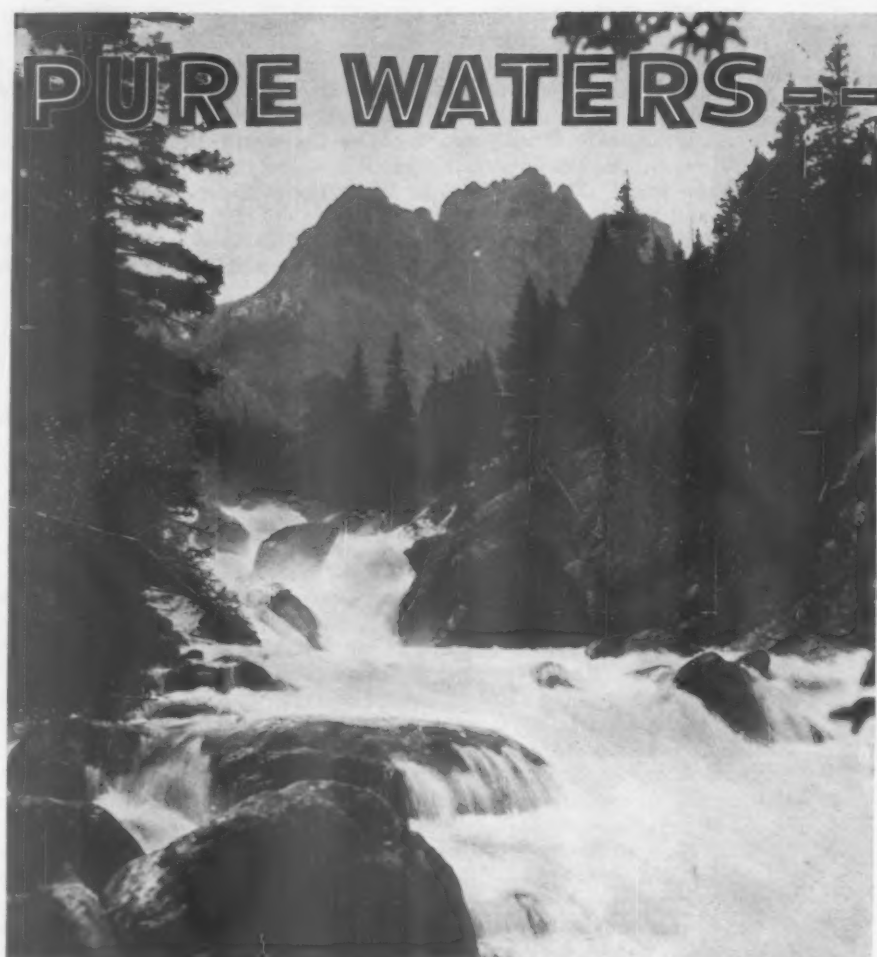
What is happening to the Potomac is happening to practically every other river and stream in the world, probably to "your river." And far more than recreation is being endangered.

Factories dump oil and waste into the rivers. Restaurants dump their garbage and empty their toilets into the streams. Trailer camps and modern cities foul rivers and lakes with untreated sewage. Down the stream or across the lake, other cities draw their drinking water from the same body of water.

"There is hardly a place in the world," say Ohio sanitary authority Edward J. Cleary, "where the growth of fine cities and the establishment of busy factories have not brought a foulness and stench to surrounding waterways."

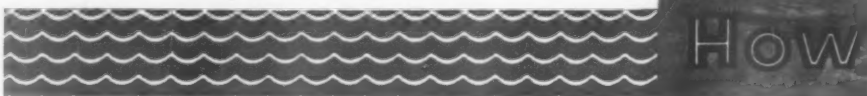
"It looks to me," says Burton Atwood, chairman of Chicago's Cook County Clean Streams Committee, "as though the rivers and streams of suburban Cook County are destined to become open sewers."

In the United States, 33 million rural people lack satisfactory sewage-disposal facilities. In France, according to a 1950 report, only 1,000 out of 38,000 communes surveyed had any system of sewerage whatever. Many rivers and coastal areas of Belgium are heavily polluted. In England, where 12 million gallons of crude sewage are poured into the estuary of just one of its rivers every day, no more of the once-plentiful salmon is caught; pollution has killed the fish.



Pure, fresh water like this rushing through a rapids of Montana's East Rosebud River is our inheritance from Nature.

Raw sewage (right) flows into the Potomac River near Washington, D. C. Water pollution costs the U. S. a billion a year.



In the United States, the direct cost of diseases carried by water pollution—typhoid, diarrhea, enteritis—was an estimated 83 million dollars in 1949. In Southeast Asia, where 500 million people live, it is estimated by the World Health Organization that half of the ill health of the people is caused by water pollution. In India, says WHO, diseases carried by polluted water kill 4,000 people every day in the year.

But disease is only a part of the toll. Gordon McCallum, of the U. S. Public Health Service, esti-

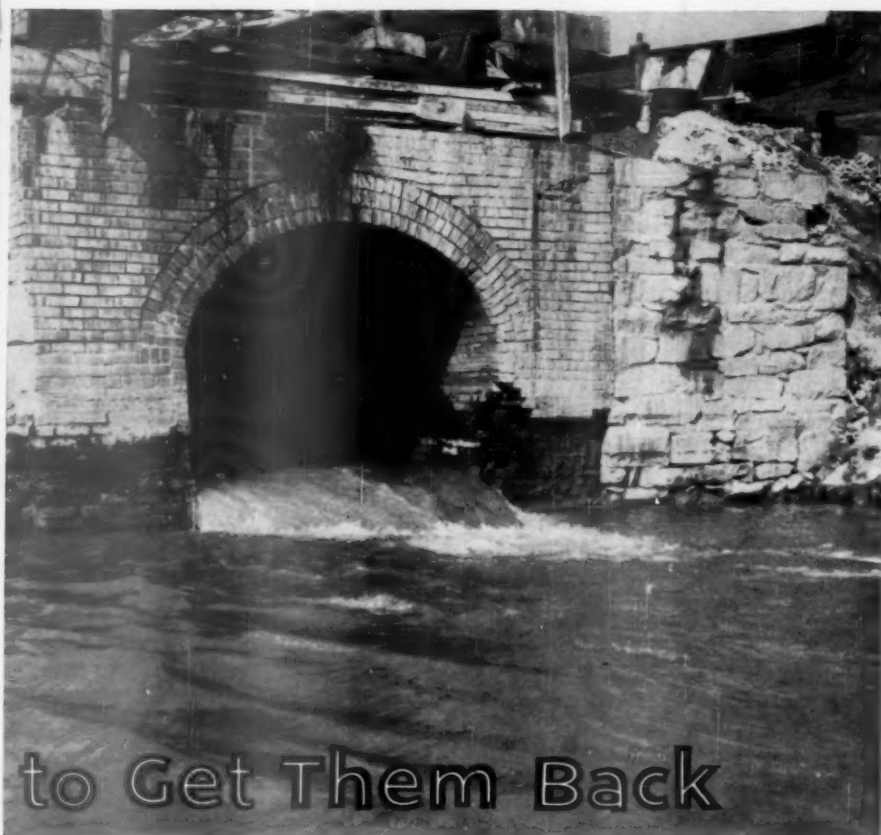
mates that the total cost of water pollution in the United States alone is more than a billion dollars a year.

Since World War II the danger of water pollution to the towns and cities of the world has increased at an alarming rate. Big cities have grown bigger, spreading out into suburbia. Small hamlets have become cities. Individual water consumption has zoomed. Industries grow in number, vaster in size, vaster in volume of water used; and much of the water that flows into the plants moves out

Sewage and industrial wastes are fouling the lakes and rivers from which countless communities draw their water.

It may be happening to your town. It doesn't have to.

By KATHERINE GLOVER



Photos: (left) Northern Pacific Ry.; (above) U. S. Public Health Service

again burdened with chemical wastes.

Cities have lagged far behind in meeting the problem. In the United States there is an estimated 20-year backlog of needed sewage-treatment works. That doesn't even count capacity for future demands. Five billion dollars' worth of projects, says the U. S. Public Health Service, are needed to provide cities with an adequate supply of clean water until 1965.

U. S. industry, as the heaviest consumer of water and also the

heaviest polluter, needs 2½ billion dollars' worth of projects to take care of its wastes adequately. But industry is becoming increasingly aware of the folly of fouling its own nest; an ample supply of clean water is a foremost consideration in production operations, and now many industries and industry groups are supplementing governmental pollution studies with research of their own.

The picture is not all black. A heartening example of what can happen when citizens, industry,

and government get together to whip pollution is taking place in the Ohio River valley of the United States. By 1948, pollution of streams in this great valley had reached the point where water supplies were being endangered, industrial development throttled, and fishing and recreational opportunities destroyed. An area of 155,000 miles in eight States was affected.

It was then that the eight States, with the approval of the Federal Congress, created the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission. The Commission was given the power to investigate, hold hearings, make regulations, and employ legal restraints, if necessary, to ensure control of water-borne pollution. Aware, however, that in the past laws have failed to stop pollution, the Commission has exerted itself most strongly in making the public aware of the need for clean water.

Radio, television, and movie programs; exhibits; magazine and newspaper articles; community meetings and rallies; and the establishment of "citizens' clean waters committees" have helped to do this.

The Commission has sponsored industrial committees composed of management representatives. Increasingly effective, these groups within industry busily promote the cause, and have prompted private research leading to new and improved antipollution methods.

A great majority of the 1,190 industries discharging directly into the streams of the valley now provide some form of pollution-control facilities. Cities are building sewage-treatment plants, and pollution control of many kinds is going into effect all over the valley. Yet the Commission has almost never been forced to use its police powers.

In scores of other areas across the United States, communities which heretofore lacked funds to combat pollution adequately are starting sewage-treatment projects with the aid of the Federal Government.

A case in point is a small town in the State of Washington where

to Get Them Back



Industrial wastes from a steel plant pour untreated into a passing stream. Many firms ignore antipollution laws.



Neat, new, and efficient is the sewage-treatment plant in Loveland, Colo. In the foreground is a settling tank.

the problem of pollution once seemed insurmountable. The town, located on a river that empties into the near-by Pacific Ocean, has but one industry: tourists. Though the local population is only 2,500, the vacation season brings thousands for the swimming, fishing, and boating which the waters provide. The town has thrived on the tourist trade, but the river has not. Untreated wastes from the swollen population caused heavy pollution in the past.

Now, thanks to the 19-month-old Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the town has been able to complete a \$176,000 sewage project, aided by a Federal grant of \$36,800 and a bond issue. The town is no longer faced with the prospect of a dwindling tourist trade caused by polluted waters that kill the fish. The valuable salmon run of the area is increasing rather than declining.

The Act, designed to aid towns like this which cannot do the job alone, is administered jointly by the U. S. Public Health Service and the water-pollution control

agency of the State concerned. By March 1, 1958, 913 projects had been authorized (representing \$75,709 of Federal money), 395 were under construction, and 80 had been completed. Grants may not exceed 30 percent of the total cost of the project, or \$250,000, whichever is smaller.

The Act also provides for Federal enforcement of pollution control on interstate waters, with or without consent of the offending State. It recently enabled the Federal Government to act to stop a city from dumping raw sewage into a river which supplied several communities in the next State. The police action, combined with a grant of \$250,000 to the offending city, which had reached its limit in bond indebtedness, brought about the building of adequate sewage-treatment facilities.

There are other hopeful signs that people around the world are awaking to the dangers of water pollution. Pennsylvania has launched a multimillion-dollar campaign to redeem its rivers from coal silt. There are more and more interstate, regional, and watershed associations fighting for water conservation and purity. In Germany, control of pollution from industrial wastes in the Ruhr Valley is one of the major elements in the postwar program of recovery. In England, the example of the Thames Conservancy Board, which has for decades effectively safeguarded a relatively small stream for multiple uses,

proves that the challenge can be met even under conditions of great population and industrial density.

But for the average town, for your town and mine, the danger continues to grow, and most people are asleep to it.

Referring to United States conditions, Mark D. Hollis, Chief Sanitary Engineer of the U. S. Public Health Service, has called water pollution "one of the most widespread and threatening problems facing our nation today." He points out that with the enormously increased use of water as populations have grown and industries multiplied, the burden of sewage wastes flowing into the waterways has steadily mounted. Mechanical facilities to treat the sewage and restore the water have not kept pace in many towns and cities.

"Laws on the books of governments, Federal, State, and local, are essential instruments in the effort to combat pollution," he notes, "but vigorous community action must play a major rôle."

To restore the integrity of U. S. waters and to guard them against degradation beyond present use, says Mr. Hollis, is "as great a challenge to the American people as any they have faced since they were alerted to the threat of our vanishing soil a quarter of a century ago."

Substitute the name of practically any developed country in the world for the "United States" and the statement will fit.



Photo: U. S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare

Research into a wide range of water-pollution problems is carried on at the new Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center of the Public Health Service at Cincinnati, Ohio, including the effects of atomic-energy wastes on animals and humans.

Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of Great Britain

At a civic reception in Hobart, Tasmania, Harold Macmillan, Prime Minister of Great Britain, made this reference to Rotary:

THERE are some phases of the Rotary movement which seem very applicable to the international field. For example, The Four-Way Test: "Is it the TRUTH? Is it FAIR to all concerned? Will it build GOODWILL and BETTER FRIENDSHIPS? Will it be BENEFICIAL to all concerned?" I believe that when the history of the British nation in the world, taken broadly, is judged, it will be found to have answered very well to the Test. In all those countries in which we have settled, or the old countries in which we have ruled, we have tried to bring goodwill and have tried to judge what ought or ought not to be done and whether it was in the interest of those concerned. We have tried to bring honor, justice, and truth. For lack of this, other empires have fallen into decay.



Photo: United Press

What They're Saying...about ROTARY



His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, India

In Mysore, India, His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, the Governor of Mysore, addressed a group of Rotarians and their guests, and said in part:

ROTARY recognizes no frontiers in its scheme of organization. It has been described as a universal association of men of goodwill, consisting of all professions, with all shades of opinion, inspired by an ardent desire to serve society above self. You are united in the search for this twofold ideal, which is to banish all those things which divide men and to search fervently for all those things which can unite them. The ideal of Rotary is to promote contacts based upon understanding, reciprocal esteem, and constructive friendship between men engaged in the most diverse human activities. Animated by such an ideal, you have tried to establish across national boundaries, between men of different nations and various languages, of divergent aspirations and varied relations, the foundation of esteem and friendship.

Una Famiglia



Rotarian Giuseppe Moretti, husband and father.



Leda Moretti, wife and mother.



Lucilla, 17-year-old daughter.



Adria, 14-year-old daughter.

IN the heart of Italy lies Tuscany, a region of nine Provinces. Its origins date back to the Etruscan civilization of the pre-Christian Era. Among the centers of ancient Etruria was the inland town of Aretium, once destroyed in battle but rebuilt on a summit overlooking the point where the Arno, Tiber, Chiana, and Casentino Valleys converge. Today, on this same site, stands Arezzo, a Tuscan city of some 68,000 people and the birthplace of many of Italy's most illustrious sons, among them Petrarch, the poet credited with inaugurating the Renaissance in Italy; Guido Monaco, inventor of the modern system of musical notation; Giorgio Vasari, famous for his writing on the lives of Italian painters; and Maecenas, the patron of Horace and Virgil.

On the outskirts of Arezzo lives the Giuseppe Moretti family featured in this installment of "How Rotarians Live." The Morettis, as do all people everywhere, live, work, and spend their leisure hours in ways influenced by their country's past and closely tied to its present and its future. Since World War II, Italy has undergone many changes. It became a republic in 1946, with a Constitution providing for a Senate and Chamber of Deputies whose members are elected by universal suffrage. Its principal industry is agriculture, and mechanization has increased its output. There has also been rapid expansion in oil refining, iron-ore and steel production, and hydroelectric power. Another hopeful factor in Italy's economic picture is the nation's membership in the European Common Market, which joins it with France, West Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg in a plan for the gradual abolition of tariffs between them.*

Helping their nation in its march toward a better way of life for all are 48 million people—the hands and minds that keep the Italian economy running. In Italy's wine industry are a capable pair of hands and an alert mind belonging to Giuseppe Moretti, a 48-year-old six-footer who owns a wine company in Arezzo, and is vice-president of the Bigi Wine Company in Orvieto, some 70 miles south of Arezzo. Twice a week, at least, he gets into his Fiat sedan and drives to the Orvieto winery, which produces a white wine that is exported to all parts of the world. His primary responsibility at the Bigi Company is in the technical phases of wine production. His partner in this concern is Luigi Bigi, a member of the Rotary Club of Orvieto.

In the operation of his own wine-making establishment in Arezzo, Giuseppe Moretti makes all decisions. He makes it his job to do the buying, selling, advertising, book work, and supervision of employees, in addition to formulating the various procedures for the different wines he produces. His father was in the wine business, and young Giuseppe worked with him after graduating from a technical school in the field of viticulture and oenology, the former being concerned with grape growing and the latter with wine making. He holds a degree as an oenologist, and is active in a wine growers association. His country is the second-largest wine producer in the world.

How many hours a week does his work take? "I work about 50 hours a week," he says, "but that figure does not include the time I give to our farm operations. Though I leave much of the supervision up to my farm manager, still I do the buying and selling and make frequent trips to see my tenant farmers." On his 40 acres are chickens, geese, pigs, and cattle, an all-white breed named *Chianina*. In their barns hang photos of St. Antonio, called the protector of animals against disease and injury.

How else does he spend his time? With his family: wife, Leda, and daughters Lucilla, 17, and Adria, 14, shown on later pages doing some of the things that keep them busy.

* See *Europe's New Giant: The Common Market*, by Louis François Duchêne, page 8.

Italiana



**HOW
ROTARIANS
LIVE**

"A stroll in the sun with my wife, Leda, and daughters, Lucilla and Adria, is a happy occasion for me. And why not? A family doing something together, if it's only walking, makes for life's happiest moments. Behind us is our home, Villa Bagnaia. You'll read elsewhere why we call it 'Bagnaia.' It was built in 1950 and we had it remodelled several years ago. It has five bedrooms and a central oil-heating system. The patio has a hedge-bordered walk, and though we have a gardener I often wield the hedge clippers myself. The gravel path we're walking on leads down to the courtyard around which my wine establishment is built."

Here, Mr. Rotarian, is the Moretti family of Italy. In meeting them you will learn how another typical Rotary family lives. This is the eighth article of this series.

Photos by Robert A. Placek

[Continued on next page]



A FAMILY OF ITALY (CONTINUED)



"In my office at the wine company I operate adjacent to our home, I do all the buying, selling, bookkeeping—all the work of ownership. I also am vice-president of the Bigi Wine Company in Orvieto, south of Arezzo. The employees of both companies number more than 60. As you see, when not using my glasses, I push them up."

"In the Tuscany region of which Arezzo is a part there are many beautiful churches—in the cities and the country. We are proud of them. Especially from the 12th to the 14th Century were many magnificent cathedrals built. The facade of the Cathedral in Orvieto is certainly one of the most beautiful in the world. Inside are frescoes by Fra Angelico and Signorelli. Below, I am talking with a father in the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, just outside of Arezzo. The painting of the Madonna is by Spinello, and the marble statues around it by della Robbia."



"In the courtyard I talk with some of my employees. Many have been with me for a long time, and so we understand each other. And that understanding includes pride in our work, an ingredient of all fine wines. In the fermentation process great care must be taken to have the wine just right."



"Some wines must be aged in casks outdoors; others indoors in cool places. Outdoor ageing is being done here, and by tapping a cask I can tell how much wine has been lost by evaporation. To avoid spoilage casks must be kept full by adding more wine. Ageing can take months or years."



"In this underground cave at the company in Orvieto, Luigi Bigi and I check some of the casks. Luigi is an Orvieto Rotarian. The white wine

we make here is exported all over the world. During World War II we stored thousands of bottles of wine in these caves for safekeeping."

Giuseppe Moretti's World Is Full

THE Moretti family has a one-word motto: "Duty." "What is ours to do we must do," says Rotarian Moretti and he applies the motto most sternly to himself. A charter member of the Rotary Club of Arezzo, organized in 1948, he attends regularly and serves on its Classification and Membership Committees. When travelling he "makes up" his attendance, and has visited other Clubs in Italy, France, Belgium, and Switzerland.

In Italy there are 127 Clubs and 6,500 Rotarians. The first Club on Italian soil was organized in 1923 in Milan. From Italy have come many international officers in Rotary, including its President in 1956-57, Gian Paolo Lang, of Livorno.

"I am indebted to Rotary for constantly demonstrating to me," says Giuseppe Moretti, "the unity of life and the necessity of making brothers of all men on earth."

"We talk for a while outside the Continentale Hotel, meeting place of the Arezzo Club. Gesturing in center is Mario Bencivenga, Club President. Mario is in the insurance business. Next to Mario is his co-founder of our Club, Signor Bastanzetti. Next is Dr. Droandi; I am facing Prof. Albanese, a university teacher."



[Continued on next page]

A FAMILY OF ITALY (CONTINUED)



"This is the Piazza Guido Monaco in Arezzo. Perhaps you know that it was Guido of Arezzo who invented the system of musical notation now used. He lived in the 11th Century, and we speak of him with pride. That's my wife and daughter walking with me around the piazza."

The World of Signora Moretti and the Girls Is Sunny

"The bell tower of our town hall—our *Palazzo Comunale*—is one of the landmarks of Arezzo. Standing beneath it are Lucilla and Adria. What are they reading? A travel folder."

"I am proud of my wife's expertness at many things, and among them is cooking. Though she has a cook, she does an apron quite often. Her kitchen is as new as tomorrow."



"On the days Leda comes into town from the villa, she usually does some shopping, as she is doing in this cheese store. A popular cheese produced in our region is *pecorino*. Have you ever had any? Try it. It's good!"

THE ROTARIAN



"Our daughters' friends are always welcome in our home—both girls and boys. Leda and I enjoy watching the young people dance, or listening to them sing. Here, to record music, Lucilla and Adria dance with boys who live near us. Clapping hands to the rhythm are my wife and our long-time friend Signora Susy Montaini, a most charming lady."

THE vitality of the Moretti family is no better demonstrated than in the daily activities of its womenfolk. Their interests are wide, ranging from sports to music to sewing to reading. A typical day for Mrs. Moretti, for example, is likely to include a cooking session in her well-equipped kitchen, a fast game of tennis with her daughters, some talk with friends about a sporting event, and the reading of two or three more chapters of a book on modern history. After that she might turn to a magazine devoted to fashions in clothing.

The daughters, Lucilla and Adria, share their mother's interest in sports and music and read-

ing, and they, too, are right at home on a tennis court, in a swimming pool, or on the dance floor. Lucilla attends a technical school and majors in accounting, while Adria is in her first year at a school that emphasizes such subjects as history, Latin, Greek, philosophy, and other classical studies. She is also taking lessons in ballet dancing.

In the evening the Morettis often watch television together, their favorite programs being comedy shows and documentary presentations of important occasions. Their radio set gets turned on often, too, for they like to listen to music of both the popular and classical variety. Often they make

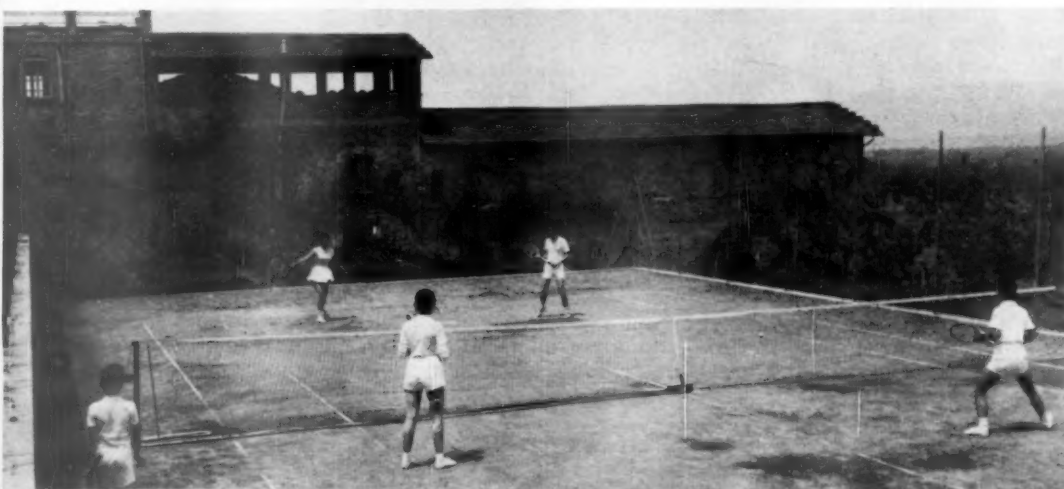
"A school day ends for our girls, and they come out with some of their classmates. They like to study and they work hard. Maybe you can pick them out among this group of teen-agers."



their own music on a piano, accordion, and guitar.

When leisure hours are over, the Moretti sisters turn to their schoolwork, occasionally with a reminder from their mother. In running her household Mrs. Moretti is helped by a maid who does some of the cooking, and a gardener. Her home is a 12-room Tuscan villa built in 1850 and remodelled in 1950. Its flooring is of beautiful Italian marble, a characteristic of Tuscan homes built after World War II. The rooms are large, with beamed ceilings and massive fireplaces, and are heated by a central oil system.

[Continued on next page]



"After school the young people like to stay outdoors. Frequently they play tennis, and quite often my wife, Leda, dons her tennis outfit and joins them. She's fast on her feet when playing, too. Behind the tennis court you see a part of my wine company and my vineyards off to the right. In all, I have 40 acres."



"At the close of a day, while the sun is still up, there is nothing more satisfying than to sit with friends on the terrace and listen to music, dance, and talk. Incidentally, I met Leda at a dance, and I know that is why I am so fond of dancing. Adria

is sitting on the arm of Susy's chair, and at the right is my nephew, Carlo Zanobi, an accountant. His sister, Nene, has on dark glasses at the left. She teaches in an Arezzo school and paints. The soil of our homeland has been good to us."

THE home of the Moretti family is called Villa Bagnaia (pronounced *bahn-ya-ya*). The name was chosen because of the Roman baths—bagnios—which were built 2,000 years ago on land now owned by Giuseppe Moretti. "These baths," he explains, "are now only ruins, but still of interest for their antiquity. Soldiers on the move in the reign of Emperor Augustus, the first of the Roman emperors, used them, as did others of this region in the First Century A.D."

Now, in the 20th Century, the region in which the Moretti family lives is one of the most favored in scenery and climate in all of Italy. The countryside, with its terraced hills and spurs of the Apennines, is dotted with many towns whose history Rotarian Moretti knows well. "In Poppi," he relates, "stands the 11th Century castle of the Counts Guidi. It was here that Dante, our famed poet, began work on the *Inferno* cantos of *The Divine Comedy*. And in the long Casentino Valley is the religious sanctuary of La Verna, where St. Francis of Assisi received the stigmata. Near-by, in the Tiber Valley, is Caprese, birthplace of Michelangelo, painter, sculptor, and poet."

In their own city of Arezzo, the Morettis have many things of which they are justly proud. In the Romanesque Church of St. Francis is the work of the 15th Century painter Piero della Francesca. Entitled *The Legend of the Cross*, it has been called "one of the noblest expressions of Italian art." Just

outside the city is the Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie, with the famous portico by Benedetto da Maiano, 15th Century architect. Overlooking the entire community is the Medici fortress, while on the site of the ancient amphitheater in Arezzo there is to be had a remarkable view of medieval Rome.

At Villa Bagnaia, which is on high ground above the buildings housing Rotarian Moretti's wine company, time is always set aside for friends. Giuseppe and Leda Moretti like to entertain, and the warmth with which they do it is typical of the Italian as a host. They have a sense of contentment, but they are not unaware that their country, as are others, is faced with challenging problems in its economic and social structure. "Italy's per capita income is low," points out Businessman Moretti, "especially in the South, and the purchasing power of the lire has suffered. We have a good labor force in Italy, but insufficient year-round job opportunities. On the credit side, our national production is increasing and our exports are rising, and more land is being reclaimed for agriculture every year."

In this age of technological progress, many new goals are being sought in Italy, and to attain them will require hard work, creative effort, and faith. Among the families helping to advance Italy nearer its goals are the Morettis—Giuseppe, Leda, Lucilla, and Adria. They bring to life what the poet could only put into words: "Open my heart and you will see graved inside of it, 'Italy.'"

IS YOUR CHILD COLLEGE MATERIAL?

With campuses jammed to the attics, it's time, Dad, for realism.

By JAMES W. HAMPTON

*Editor, The Small College Annual;
Rotarian, Maryville, Tenn.*

COLLEGE presidents aren't sleeping very well these days. They see wave upon greater wave of young people breaking over their campuses, seeking more and more education. "We're jammed to our attics now. What will we do with them?"

The nightmare seems universal. I can attest that it disturbs school administrators throughout the country which I know best—the U.S.A. They have been dealing daily with the growing problem since 1945; they also know the figures:

—Eleven times as many young people are now enrolled in U. S. colleges as were enrolled in 1900—though the national population has only doubled.

—Thirty percent of all U. S. college-age youth are now in college. In 1900 only 5 percent were.

—By 1970 there will be 6 million young people in U. S. colleges and universities—as against the 3 million enrolled today. Just doubled.

In short, the campus squeeze is on . . . and can only get worse. Already the so-called "blue chip" colleges are turning down applications in great number. Already

the specter of the multiple application, which marked the late '40s, has returned to haunt college admissions officers. Already it is fairly hard for the *average* student to get into and remain in

Illustration by
Marvin Saruk



any college of top standing—and it gets harder by the day.

Let's say that you are the loving parent of an average child who, while he can't possibly compete academically with the class valedictorian or the bookworm down the street, is nevertheless a fine little person whom college would greatly benefit. Most of us produce that kind of child and most of us are happy about it.

Your child wants college; you want it for him. But is he "college material"? Does he have what it takes to get on the campus? What it takes to stay?

Maybe we can get at the answers by looking at your Junior or Sally as a college admissions officer would. Here, fundamentally, is what he would want to know:

1. *Academic achievement.* The most important requirement for entry into a first-rate college is good marks. There is still no substitute for them. Most U. S. colleges favor the student who ranks in the upper half of his high-school graduating class. Such rank usually indicates consistent "B" achievement and is a reliable criterion of ability to do college-level work.

There is also the matter of curriculum—i.e., of what the student "took." If he zealously disregarded the disciplinary subjects such as algebra, geometry, and chemistry, he may have trouble. This is especially true if he substituted courses in areas of doubtful academic category.

MOST colleges want 15 units of secondary-school credit, a unit being the value assigned to a full year of study on a major subject in classes which meet daily. Typical requirements in the better colleges include three units in English, two units in mathematics, two units in social science, two in the natural sciences, and two in foreign languages, leaving a total of four elective units.

Does your son or daughter have a fighting chance if his or her secondary-school record is mediocre or spotty? Definitely "Yes." But you may have to settle for a college that is not well known. You might also consider an extra year in high or preparatory school

for Junior, so that he can prove that he is worthy. The junior college merits your serious consideration. There are literally hundreds of them, many excellent.

2. *Intelligence Quotient.* I shall never forget the time a proud mother informed me in awed tones that her son had an I.Q. of nearly 100. To her the figure represented perfection. Actually it meant he was borderline for college. The I.Q. is a number which shows a child's mental age compared with his actual or chronological age. An I.Q. of 130 or better is mighty good; in fact, a youngster with such an I.Q. is classified as gifted, or very superior indeed. Children in this group are believed to constitute one to 2 percent of the 35 million school children in the United States. Somewhere between 100 and 130 is where the great majority of those generally classified as potential college material can be found. Most competent authorities agree that it is risky to go below an I.Q. of 95 or 100 in selecting college candidates.

Intelligence tests are used widely today. Recent findings indicate that there are different kinds of intelligence as well as different amounts. A high-school senior may have average verbal ability but exceptional reasoning power and outstanding spatial perception. There is a trend toward the development of a composite picture of intellectual skills rather than emphasis upon reading skills and verbal abilities.

Most school systems administer at least one intelligence test to their pupils. Parents can therefore usually secure some idea of the I.Q. range of their children though rarely will an institution give out the precise figure. This, I think, is wise.

And if you find that Junior just doesn't have great innate intellectual ability, don't feel discouraged. It isn't a sin not to go to college. Remember that most boys and girls have the ability to do *something* well. In the long run, a genuine outgoing personality or a well-developed manipulative skill may contribute to a far greater degree of usefulness and satisfaction than could a sheepskin.

3. *Interests and aptitudes.* It is taken for granted that any prospective college student really wants to go to college. If he doesn't, his chances for ultimate success in college may be slim.

Most admissions officers want to know specifically from a candidate just what he expects from college. This question occurs with consistency on the application blanks of better colleges.

Is the real reason the opportunity to make more money because of the magic of the college diploma? Is it just the idea that everyone else is going? If so, perhaps Junior would do well to forget about college!

AN ESPECIALLY important question is the problem of vocational interests and career plans. Perhaps less than 50 percent of freshmen entering college know for certain what they want to do. And those of us with experience in counselling would be willing to wager that of the 50 percent who think they know, at least half will change their minds long before graduation.

Some parents attempt to force career plans on their children. Don't! Consider Junior's own self-acquired interests, remembering that interests are linked strongly to motivation, and motivation to success. If Junior has basic problems, seek help. Many high schools administer tests that prove useful in determining vocational preferences.

A significant clue in the college admissions mystery is the matter of intellectual curiosity—not the type of curiosity involved in tying a can to a cat's tail to see what happens or even the insatiable desire to probe the laws of physics in a homemade laboratory, although in both cases the scientific urge may be sincere. The emphasis should rather be upon the intelligent development of initiative in proper combination with responsibility.

The art of applying previously acquired knowledge to a given situation is another prime consideration. Does your son or daughter like to read? Or does he have to be driven? A freshman in college with little interest in books may be in the wrong place.

The Twenty Greatest Speeches

By G. BEN FRANKLIN

Former Chautauq Manager; Rotarian, Topeka, Kans.

DURING a recent evening reverie, as I looked back over a lifetime filled with speechmaking, speaker management, and quite a heap of reading, I got to thinking about the greatest speeches I had ever heard . . . and then about the greatest speeches of all time. I started a list of them—and a few nights and many changes later I came out with these which I nominate as the 20 most influential speeches in history. Does anyone second my nominations?

EDITORS' NOTE: Does anyone? We'll welcome your letter of comment . . . or your list.

Demosthenes—"On the Crown"—Athens, 330 B.C.
Mark Antony—"Oration on the Dead Body of Julius Caesar" as imagined by Shakespeare—44 B.C.
Jesus—"Sermon on the Mount"—Galilee, A.D. 31.
Paul—"To the Unknown God"—Athens, A.D. 53.
Martin Luther—"Before the Diet of Worms"—Diet of Worms, April, 1521.

Patrick Henry—"Give Me Liberty, or Give Me Death"—before Virginia Convention of Delegates, March 28, 1775.

George Washington—"Inaugural Address"—before the Senate, April 30, 1789.

Danton—"To Dare Again, Ever to Dare!"—National Assembly, 1792.

Simon Bolivar—"Address at Angostura"—Angostura, Venezuela, February 15, 1819.

John Brown—"On Being Sentenced to Death"—to the Court, November 2, 1859.

Abraham Lincoln—"Address at

Gettysburg"—Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, November 19, 1863.

Susan B. Anthony—"On Woman's Right to Suffrage"—1873.

William Jennings Bryan—"The Cross of Gold"—before the Democratic National Convention, Chicago, Illinois, 1896.

David Lloyd George—"An Appeal to the Nation"—Queen's Hall, September 19, 1914.

Woodrow Wilson—"The Fourteen Points"—Congress of the U.S.A., January 8, 1918.

Georges Clemenceau—"One Aim: Victory"—Chamber of Deputies, Paris, France, June 4, 1918.

Nikolai Lenin—"The Dictatorship of the Proletariat"—Communist International Congress, 1919.

Mohandas K. Gandhi—"Noncooperation"—Madras, India, August 12, 1920.

Winston S. Churchill—"Blood, Sweat, and Tears"—Parliament, London, England, May 13, 1940.

Pius XII—"Appeal for Peace"—The Vatican, April 13, 1941.



Julius Caesar

Assignments of 200 or 300 pages in a single subject are beyond the limitations of those whose reading habits are confined to the comics or the sports pages. Does Junior really want to go to college? Make certain that he has adequate reading skills; that he understands what he reads and retains reasonably well what he has read; that he can spell with some semblance of correctness. Consider his reasons for wanting to go to college—and *yours* for wanting him to go.

4. *Maturity.* As colleges raise their requirements to cope with the impending tidal wave, you can count on a tendency to upgrade the importance of the factors just described and to downgrade the art of winning friends and influencing people which in many places has nearly superseded the quest for knowledge that is the ultimate goal of all education.

One trait of personality, however, is essential for success in

college: maturity. The lack of it is one of the tragic causes of failure in college, yet is seldom mentioned in a catalogue! Keeping up with the physical maturation of our children is hard enough. Keeping up with their mental and spiritual growth seems well nigh impossible. Yet what about Junior's sense of responsibility, his honesty, industry, seriousness of purpose, and a dozen other traits that we usually associate with this elusive thing called maturity?

In sizing him up as a potential college citizen capable of meeting certain standards and also of contributing in some degree to campus life, here are a few of the simple but important questions we ought to ask ourselves:

(a) Does he think for himself or follow the crowd?

(b) How does he rate on self-control? Does he become angry easily?

(c) Is he a good sport? Can he lose gracefully?

(d) Can he do what he is told?

(e) Does he have the courage to accept failure?

(f) Can he take criticism?

Obviously, not all college freshmen have attained the same stage of maturity—physical, intellectual, social, emotional. There are a great many of those whom Charles Woolsey Cole, president of Amherst, has aptly characterized as "late bloomers." But maturity is a quantity to be reckoned with.

Many a college freshman has wound up with a broken heart simply because he wasn't grown up enough for college. It is possible for some of these failures to be avoided if parents are honest with their children. Which brings us to the final consideration:

5. *Realistic parents.* Academic achievement and the I.Q., which I have previously identified as important elements in the admissions procedure, are both primarily school-related factors. Interests and [Continued on page 55]

See You in Dallas!

SEE you in Dallas! However you say the words there's magic in them for lots of people in many places in our Rotary world.

To the old-timers the phrase conjures visions of dear friends first met in Edinburgh in '21 or Nice in '37—or was it in Rio in

By

ROY D. HICKMAN

Chairman, 1958 Convention Committee of Rotary International; Rotarian, Birmingham, Ala.

'48?—and the precious privilege of seeing them again.

To our younger fellows and their ladies the words may suggest an enormous and bewildering meeting of people from many continents held in a city famed for its vitality and elegance. "Do you think my clothes will be all right there, dear?"

To our men of legislative bent comes the vision of a huge de-

liberative assembly rising to points of parliamentary order and amending or adding to the rules of our organization.

And to all our people who will in fact see each other in Dallas but who've never seen Texas before, there looms the exciting picture of themselves roaming its Main Streets and prairies to get firsthand the truth about Texas.*

You know what I'm talking about, of course? I'm talking about the 1958 Convention of Rotary International to be held in Dallas June 1-5—yes, just next month! As I write, 6,500 Rotary people have already reserved their hotel beds. That means, if things run true to form, that we'll have about twice that many people registering during the great week.

And everything is ready, or nearly so. As Austin F. Allen, Host Club Convention Committee Chairman, told you in the February issue of our Magazine, Dallas Rotarians plan a great welcome for you and entertainment you will remember for a long, long time.

It is my privilege to give you a backstage look at the Convention program, the platform part of it. To do it let me take you right through the week.

However you arrive, by train, plane, bus, or motorcar, you will surely have been welcomed long before you reached Dallas. Fifteen miles north of Dallas there's the little town of Plano "Where Everybody Is Somebody." The 30 men in the Plano Rotary Club figure that 30 percent of all Rotarians coming into Dallas from



Photo: Hickins

Normally you never see a horse anywhere in Dallas—only shiny motorcars—but on Wednesday night of Convention Week you may see some broncos in this frame of mind at the Glamour Rodeo.

* See *The Truth about Texas*, by Lewis Nordyke, *THE ROTARIAN* for February, 1958.

the north will roll through or fly over their town . . . and the fellows are going to be out on the highway to greet and help Rotary families as you pass.

Away up in St. Louis, Missouri, 650 miles to the northeast, Rotarians are planning to meet Conventiongoers from overseas and speed them along. The same thing on a still bigger scale is going to happen in many cities of the U. S. East—but I'm told that you will be able to read about that in a feature elsewhere in these pages [on page 30.—Eds.].

So . . . it's *Saturday, May 31, 1958*. You've arrived, checked in at your hotel, registered at the Convention auditorium, and read your program booklet. Nothing's going to happen—nothing official, that is—until Sunday evening, you note. So what is there to do?

Well, did you ever go to a real Western barbecue and eat great chunks of the finest beef on the range, and all a-drip with spicy sauce? Saturday evening gives you your chance. The Rotary Club of Dallas invites all early-comers to a Texas barbecue. It will be held at the State Fair Grounds, which are just a few squares from

downtown Dallas. There will be chuck wagons, guitars, and I don't know what else. This being a pre-Convention feature, there will be a charge.

Of course if you're a member of the Council on Legislation, as more than 200 Rotarians will be, you will have had no problem filling Saturday. The Council—about which more later—meets at 9 A.M. Saturday for as much of the day as proves necessary, and meets the next day, too, if need be.

On to *Sunday, June 1*, then . . . a beautiful sunny day for getting squared away, for touring Dallas, for visiting its scores of churches, for registering if you haven't, for looking up the old bunch, for tuning your mood to "America Sings" which will draw you to the Convention Hall at 8:30 P.M. Following a brief welcome from our international President, Charles G. Tennent, of North Carolina, we shall see and hear a stageful of music makers who will send us soaring into the musical traditions of the American Southwest. A fine start.

We'll start our first plenary session at 9:30 A.M. on *Monday, June 2*, with a community sing

. . . and I'm anxious to hear how the new perfectly circular Dallas Memorial Auditorium throws the great sound back to us. Then after warm welcomes by such men as Mayor R. L. Thornton, Texas State Governor Price Daniel, and Host Club President George J. Fix, Jr., we'll hear again from our international President, "Buzz" Tennent, and this time at satisfying length. Buzz and Jess, you know, have travelled 65,000 miles to visit Rotary Clubs in Europe, Africa, South America, Central America, and North America during Buzz' year. They have worked very hard and have both given and gathered great inspiration. Look for a message of real Rotary import from Buzz.

Next on the stage, and at that same session, will be four young people. They will be James G. Ulmer, Jacques Bosio, Inezita Ramos Neves, and John H. Pearson, and they come from Texas, France, Brazil, and Texas, respectively. As some of you recognize, they are Rotary Foundation Fellows. To draw them out on their experiences abroad under the Rotary banner, Rotary International Director Webb Follin, of Ten-



Dedicated just last September, Dallas' new Memorial Auditorium will be Rotary's Convention Hall June 1-5. A perfectly circular structure without a pillar or beam to obstruct vision, the building seats more than 10,000 on its main or arena floor. The floor below, a huge exhibition area, will accommodate the House of

Friendship and the service booths. Appended to this giant circle is a little theater seating 1,773, the whole unique facility capable of housing three conventions at once. None other, however, will be scheduled during Rotary's week there in June. Design of the Auditorium is the work of Rotarian George L. Dahl, architect.

Photo: Haskins



Culberson

Among Convention speakers: Dr. Andrews (upper left), of Johns Hopkins; Texas State Governor Price Daniel; and (left) Rotary's world President, "Buzz" Tennent.

nessee, will sit with them as moderator. A hit, I predict.

Fifty vocational craft assemblies will fill the afternoon of Monday, June 2, for the men. Big and little groups of doctors, jewelers, lawyers, manufacturers, newspapermen, and so on, these craft assemblies are for many a man the best part of the Convention. They give him a chance to talk shop with men of his calling from around the world. And while Dad is in his assembly, Mother will be on a tour of Dallas and the youngsters will be mixing it up at a get-acquainted affair in the Baker Hotel. Monday night brings Hospitality Suppers for people from farthest away in the homes of hundreds of Rotarians in the Dallas area . . . and after that the President's Reception and Ball. We're going to stage the Ball right in the Auditorium. You could call it dancing in the round!

A little sleep, or a lot, and it's back to work in the Convention Hall on Tuesday, June 3—the work being the consideration of more than 50 pieces of proposed legislation. The Council on Legislation, as I have mentioned, will have met on Saturday and maybe on Sunday. It will have come up with recommendations which will be reported to the official delegates (about 3,000 of them) all badged and seated together on the Convention floor. Then the debate will start . . . and it's anybody's

guess when it will end. The Clubs legislate only every other year. This is the year . . . and we shall tackle the longest legislative agenda in many a year.

Group discussion assemblies—35 of them—for Club Presidents and Club Secretaries, Club bulletin editors, song leaders, and others will fill Tuesday afternoon . . . while the ladies watch a style show staged by the Neiman-Marcus store at the Statler Hilton Hotel. That night—the Fellowship Dinners. What wonderful occasions these are—with everybody going to one of ten great hotel dining rooms for dinner, entertainment, and good fellowship.

If early on the morning of Wednesday, June 4, you're looking for a past or present officer of Rotary International, there will be only one place to look—the Baker Hotel. There's to be a special breakfast there for all of them, with the fellows grouped by class years, so to speak. It is a new wrinkle in Rotary Conventions and I predict a long life for it.

Think what has happened in our world since we held our last Annual Convention in Lucerne, Switzerland! Abruptly, mankind has leaped into the Space Age. How should we act in it? How can we keep peace in it? These things will be clearer for us after we have heard the distinguished speaker of Wednesday morning—Dr. Donald H. Andrews, of Johns Hopkins University. His theme is to be "Science and Faith in the Space Age."

Next on the program—right after Dr. Andrews—comes a panorama of Community Service the world around. It will put 250 people on stage; it will thrill you. Co-moderators Gus Catoni, of Lebanon, and Maurice Wild, of the Union of South Africa (both Vice-Presidents of Rotary International), will head up this feature, inviting you aboard a magic carpet that will take you around the Rotary world.

Wednesday afternoon brings the traditional International Friendship Meetings in which the Convention divides into sessions for specific parts of the world, with each person attending meetings of some area other than his own. And Wednesday night—ride 'em, cowboy!—the Glamour Rodeo to be staged in the Coliseum at Southern Methodist University. The old West bucks and dances before you.

We shall have elected our new President and Treasurer back on Monday morning. On the morning of Thursday, June 5, we'll elect Directors, Governors, and other officers. And we'll hear our outgoing and incoming leaders in brief addresses . . . and a major speech which I can't yet disclose. And then a little after noon Rotary's 49th Annual Convention will be over . . . and we'll fan out to all the corners of the earth from which we came. I think these corners will be a little brighter for our having been together and planned together in Dallas.

See you there. . .

WELCOME, OVERSEAS-ERS!

ARE YOU from outside the U.S.A. and going to Dallas? If so, and if you are entering or leaving via the U. S. Eastern Seaboard, there are four Rotary Districts (793, 747, 723, and 762) that are eager to welcome you and your family and to entertain you in their homes. Want to take them up on it? Here's what to do: Write a letter in duplicate stating (1) date, time, and place of your arrival on the Eastern Seaboard; (2) number of days (two or three) and the dates you would like to be entertained; (3) size of family; (4) languages spoken; (5) Rotary classification or former classification if senior active. Then post this letter in duplicate to one of the following clearing centers, the one nearest your port of entry or embarkation: Rotary Club of Boston, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.; Rotary Club of Newark, 671 Broad Street, Newark 2, N. J., U.S.A.; Hosting Center, Room 1403, 12 East 28th Street, New York, N. Y., U.S.A.; Rotary Club of Washington, Room 254, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., U.S.A. You will receive an acknowledgment.

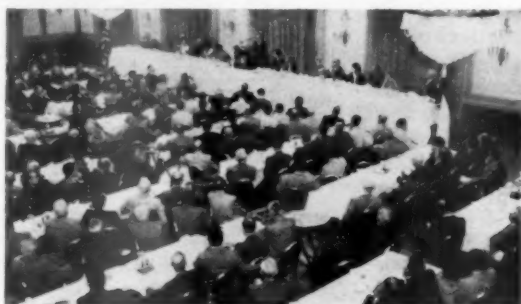


And now a glimpse of the Rotary Club of Dallas

STOP in at the Baker Hotel in Dallas, Texas, on a Wednesday noon when the Rotary Club is meeting and you'll begin to appreciate its qualifications as host to the 1958 Convention of Rotary International June 1-5. Here are boundless energy, great friendliness, and experience, too. Founded in 1911, it played host to Rotary's 1929 Convention. Members know how to enjoy themselves, and how to work. They help to support a factory for blind workmen, substantially aid a children's clinic, and furnish student loans and nursing scholarships. George J. Fix, Jr., is President; Joe J. Foley, Secretary. Visitors are always welcome at Club headquarters in the Baker Hotel.



An overseas visitor receives a banner from Dallas Club President George J. Fix, Jr.



Meetings of the Rotary Club of Dallas (537 members) are held each Wednesday at noon in the Baker Hotel.

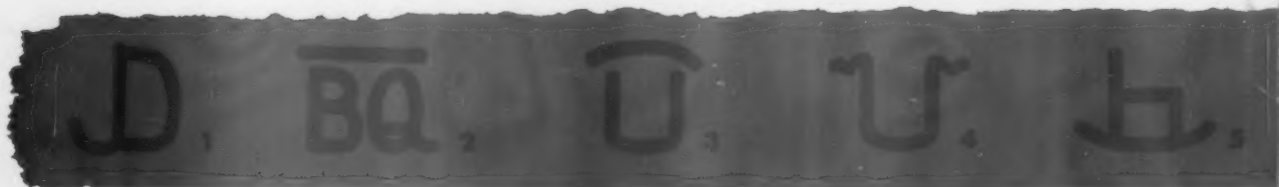


Promoting international goodwill comes easy to Dallas Rotarians, especially when overseas visitors are as interesting as these Paris models, who were flown into town for a Neiman-Marcus fashion show. Correspondence with overseas Clubs increases as Convention time nears.



Photos: Rotarian James F. Laughhead

Mops and brooms are produced by blind workers at the two factories of the Dallas Lighthouse for the Blind, which is actively supported by the Rotary Club of Dallas. Rotary Committees visit the factories regularly, and members' birthday contributions result in substantial gifts of equipment.



WHEN you get into the holy land around Dallas, Texas, there's sure to come a time when some dern dude from Up Nawth will nudge you and ask, "What's that funny-looking design painted on that bull's hip?"

You'll know, of course, so go ahead and tell him—indeed, escort him out onto the open range. Texas is cow country from away back when. And because there isn't much else to see in the open regions here (a statement that can get me lynched!) you might as well look at the cows—a term which in Texas covers both male and female cattle. Most of them are adorned with markings not painted but burned on, which comprise the strangest pyrogyphics the world has ever known.

Each is applied with a red-hot iron at the end of a three-foot handle, all of it called a stamp iron, and this has become a fiery scepter used by a knight of the open range. No Old World heraldry can match that of the American cowboy, no treasury of fact and legend is greater than that of his cattle brands.

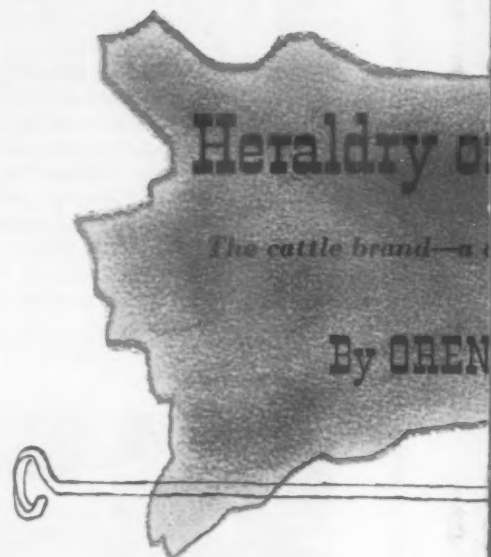
Any brand, of course, is primarily to mark legal ownership. Being burned, it is indelible. But it is not limited to cows. Any rancher is likely to burn it on his saddles, windmills, oil wells . . . and his wife may fork it into her pies, embroider it on her linens. It may be printed on stationery and bank checks, and anywhere else that whim or practical use dictates. Ranchers are sentimental, so naturally each will choose a brand design of more than casual importance to him.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Rotary's cogwheel emblem is registered in at least a dozen States, though such usage is not encouraged by Rotary International and it is not a "good" brand. The little cogs make too many sharp corners which, on a red-hot iron, burn too deeply and blur the design. The ideal is an "open" pattern, such as that of the oldest brand in Texas. It is the prettiest, best-loved, and most-honored brand in the world today. It was



brought to Western America by Hernando Cortes, who also brought the first cattle, horses, asses, and mules to this region. It is the Holy Trinity, or Three Christian Crosses.

Any stranger might have read those two. But "reading" brands is an art in itself. A good tally man at a roundup might know as many as 50 brands on sight, and quickly work out the names of the 100 more as needed. The language is built around short straight lines, circles, and pictures, with letters and numerals tossed in. A straight line about three inches long is called a *bar*; six inches or so, and it's a *rail*. A *circle* is called that, but a *half circle* or a *quarter circle* may be used, in varying positions. If that straight line is angled, it becomes a slash. If two letters are built around one stem, they are connected. Brands are read one of three ways, whichever fits: from the outside in, as a U inside a circle, which would be the *Circle U*; from top to bottom, as a bar above an M, the *Bar M*; or from left to right, as ST—the *ST*. And there are also "picture" designs.



With that short lesson, try naming the 20 famous brands bordering this page—before you read the explanations following.

Many a rancher will simply choose his initial or his monogram. This means that Joseph Doakes might register that Number 1, joining his two initials to form the *J D Connected* brand. A fellow named James Donovan did so register it, and his cattle got to market simultaneously with a herd bearing the same brand from another State, where John Dale had registered it. Neither knew just how many cows he had, so they fought with fists, knocked each other silly, shook hands, split the cash, and became fast friends.

Number 2 is seen on dozens of



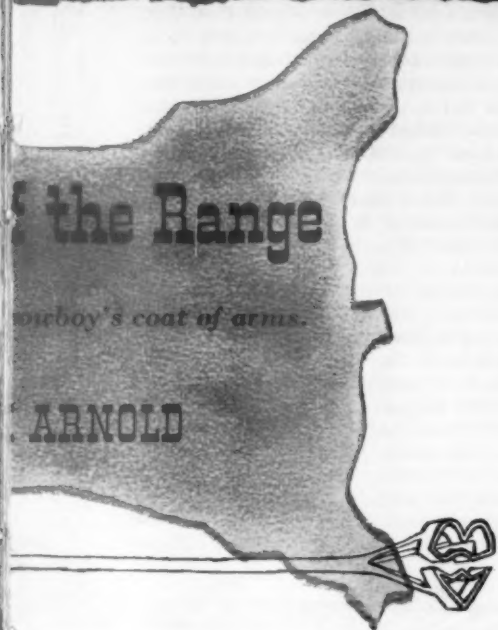
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Western eateries—a play on *Barbecue*. But it is famous as the brand of a distinguished Texas rancher, Colonel Barbecue Campbell. Number 3 is the *Quarter Circle U*, near which the famed Lost Dutchman Mine is located in Superstition Mountain. That next U (Number 4) may jog your memory. Remember the highly popular Western novel called *Chip of the Flying U*? It was turned down by 40 publishers, then made a fortune. That's Chip's brand. Number 5 symbolizes what every over-worked cowboy yearns for—a *Rocking Chair*.

A gentleman named Pete Coffin thought brand Number 6 was appropriate for his cattle. The next is a simple *Y Slash Z*, easy to read, hard for rustlers to change. But

Number 8 may tax your genius, though it shouldn't; that's a letter T with legs, so—the *Walking T* brand. Almost anything can be made to walk, and used as a brand. Now how about Number 9? They say that a man had a good soft drink which was a failure until he saw this cattle brand on some Texas steers. It appealed to him, so he changed the drink's name to *Seven Up* and its popularity immediately skyrocketed.

The best-loved cowboy in history was Will Rogers, an Oklahoman who became famous as a writer and a vaudeville star, then even more so in the movies. When Will chose a brand, he remembered the pleasant hours he had spent as a youth before his mother's fireplace, so he registered the *Dogiron* or *Andiron* design.

The biggest collection of branding irons ever made was that assembled by an insurance man who became President of the Rotary Club of Mesa, Arizona, then died prematurely. His irons were acquired by the Boy Scouts for perpetual display. His name was John P. Hale, and Number 11, built around his initials, was his brand.

Number 12 is just what it appears to be, the *Y Lightning*. Next is a *Sunset* or *Sunrise*, favored everywhere. Then love enters in. A cowpoke and his bride will start life with a few head of steers, and proclaim their love in this lovely *Valentine* or *Lovers* brand. But humor may dominate another man's thinking, as when some chap registered Number 15, the *Two Buzzards on a Rail*.

Number 16 has no name. It was called simply Don Luis Terrazas'

brand. It was burned on hundreds of thousands of cattle on the don's great ranch in Chihuahua, Mexico. Great ranch? It was the biggest in the history of the world, but political upheavals broke it up, and Don Luis died in Texas a broken man.

Less important but no less loved is Number 17, a *Coffee Pot* brand. It bespeaks a cowboy's source of comfort in camp. K. T. Palmer lived near a ranch landmark called *Pinnacle Peak*, so he pictured it in his brand, Number 18.

The *Running W*, Number 19, so-called because the W appears extended as if in one gosh-awful hurry, is the brand of the world's most famous ranch. All of Delaware is no bigger than the King Ranch, and no other ranch has done so much to build up fine strains of cattle—particularly the Santa Gertrudis. We do not know why Dick King chose this design.

We do know, however, the exact origin of Number 20, another well-loved Texas brand. In pioneer days, luscious Miss Lillybelle Plunkett came to Texas with her paw, who set up a store in the ranch region. There were no places where courting cowboys could buy her candy, flowers, or perfume, so instead they began catching maverick calves (unbranded strays) and presenting these to her, branded L I L. She smiled on all her suitors. But did she eventually choose one for her husband?

Not Miss Lil. She wrote back East to her old sweetie, who came West, married her, and established a very profitable ranch with her herd of L I L cows!

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Last of the Longhorns

THE FABLED Texas Longhorn may be down but it's not out. Not while Emil Marks is around.

Emil—Rotarian Emil—owns the world's largest private herd of the great-horned beasts, and has been raising them on his ranch in Barker, Texas, for 35 years. Today he has more than 100 "purebred" Longhorns, long-legged, razor-flanked critters which "haven't changed a bit since I herded them as a boy in the 1890s." So says Emil.

The Longhorn developed from a variety of breeds. Spanish officials sent cattle imported from Spain northward across the Rio Grande as early as 1690. American settlers from the Eastern colonies brought cows of English origin, and early settlers of Louisiana furnished cattle of French

stock. These varied types fused to create a durable breed which survives on little grass, will walk a mile for water, chases wolves, weans its offspring, and rarely gets sick. The cattle are usually red-eyed and temperamental.

Rotarian Marks rates them as top-notch breeders of drought-resistant calves. Crossed with beefier breeds, the Longhorn produces a calf which can survive arid conditions common in west Texas, where nearly a million Longhorns thrive virtually as wild animals before the Civil War.

Although the Longhorn has disappeared from the range in favor of Hereford (which is the predominant beef breed in the U.S.A. today), Angus, Brahman, Shorthorn, and, more recently, Santa Gertrudis breeds, Texans have not forgotten the cattle that helped blaze the Chisholm, Western, and Dodge Trails and give the U.S.A. its first big beef supply. A herd of them grazes in Fort Griffin State Park near Albany. There is a cavern named Longhorn in Burnet County. The athletic teams of the University of Texas are called the Longhorns.

But Rancher Marks just smiles at those who chalk off the Longhorn as good only for rodeos, zoos, and legend. He crosses his herd with Brahman cattle and finds consistent markets for the calves. The 75-year-old owner of the LH 7 Ranch has been active in the 44-member Rotary Club of Katy, Texas, since its birth in 1946.



—BOB GRAY

Marks

El Rio Grande

*From Colorado's San Juan Mountain coves
You brought your moisture to New Mexico's
Sere, windswept plains and valleys, thou life giver.
You cut San Andre's rock-ribbed range to make
A pass for men and mules; to scribe the name:
El Paso, hub of Western traffic's wheel.
Southeast 'round Chisos' Emory Peak you worked
To give Big Bend to Texas, mighty stream.*

*The mountains passed, the Pecos joined, again
You pushed your widening valley to'ard the sea.
From hill and mountainside your floods brought silt
To give your broad, rich path the sheen of gilt.
Today your valley's trees are hung with gold
Yet, "Reeo Grand" you're called by folk not bold
Or learnt enough to speak your name as ought,
But apt enough to use the wealth you've wrought.*

*Ah Texans! Do not wantonly destroy
Historic names: the symbols that depict
The magic progress of your Lone Star State.
Your country needs strong friends down to your south.
Oh, try to use the soft, broad Spanish ñ
And claim no right to Texanize the name
Explorers gave four hundred years ago:
Rio Grände—(Reeo Gränday)—Great River!*

—PAUL GERVAIS BELL



Linking McAllen, Tex., and Reynosa, Mexico, is this international bridge. Beneath it flows the Rio Grande.

Many people feel that one way to improve international relations is to learn the language of the person you're trying to understand—or at least to have an appreciation of it. Paul Gervais Bell, of Houston, Texas, a retired U. S. Army officer, is one of them. To help break down the "provincial barrier" of language, he wrote *El Rio Grände* in the hope that others might help him to spread his "gospel" and pronounce the name of the great river as its Spanish discoverers pronounced it. If you try, remember that, in addition to the Colonel's phonetics, you trill both r's.—EDITORS.

Texas Gateways to Mexico

THIRTEEN bridges and ferries across the Rio Grande connect the Texas border with Mexico. But friendship between the two nations is so great and the Rio Grande so robbed of its natural flow by irrigation that the river is hardly a barrier between the two republics.

Following the Rotary International Convention in Dallas, June 1-5, a good many Rotarians and their wives are likely to cross the stream and venture down into Mexico. They'll be glad they did.

The 13 legal crossings, from west to east, are at El Paso, Ysleta, Presidio, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, Laredo, Falcon Dam, Roma, Rio Grande City, San Miguel, McAllen, Progreso, and Brownsville. Eleven are bridge crossings; Rio Grande City and San Miguel have ferries. The four principal gateways are El Paso, Laredo, McAllen, and Brownsville. In these cities are luxury and low-cost hotels and motels, Mexican insurance policies, Mexican money exchanges, passport offices, Mexican consulates, free road maps of Mexico, Mexican hotel reservations, conducted tours arranged by travel agents, and low-cost plane reservations.

Five major roads lead into the Mexican interior from Texas. The El Paso-Juarez highway via Chihuahua to Mexico City (Route 45) is new. Another new highway, Route 57, connects Eagle Pass with the new low-altitude Central Mexico Highway via Saltillo. The third route—the oldest, most scenic, and best travelled—is the Pan American Highway, Route 85, which passes through Laredo. The best travelled of the new roads is from McAllen, Texas, via



Reynosa, Mexico, either on Route 40 west to the romantic city of Monterrey, on the Pan American Highway, or over the cutoff via China and Montemorelos to a point farther below Monterrey on the Pan American. An alternative is to take Route 40 east to Route 101. The sixth road is the newly resurfaced Route 101, from Brownsville via Victoria, Mexico, to Mexico City.

—PAUL T. VICKERS
Rotarian, McAllen, Tex.

The Day the Earth Sank in Texas

A TRANQUIL lake surrounded by rusty, abandoned oil casings today marks the site of Texas' most ghostly geological mystery.

Some call it the Big Sink. It's the spot where, nearly 30 years ago, Texas almost lost an oilfield. For a few frightening days in October, 1929, Sour Lake residents trembled as Mother Nature capriciously jerked the rug from under that small part of east Texas.

In those days the Sour Lake field was a pincushion of derricks. Old-timers recall stepping from one drilling platform to another without getting their boots muddy. Black wealth gushed up in a steady stream as it had been doing without interruption for 25 years.

Then, on October 8, 1929, drilling crews noticed cracks in the earth. Where a part of the field had been a slight mound, now there was a slight depression. In 36 hours the cracks had spread. Derricks began to tilt. Pipe joints fractured.

Word of the sinking whipped through Sour Lake, bringing crowds of residents and newspaper reporters. The depression soon swallowed a 40-foot sweet gum tree. Two large derricks crashed down. One well stopped producing. Dry holes came to life, spewing oil, salt water, or both.

In three days the phenomenon had affected more than 100 acres. Large fissures radiated from the cavity, cracking foundations in buildings close by. Derricks, boilers, storage tanks, and other bulky equipment toppled into the hole, now 100 feet deep and filled with oil and water. Sour Lake residents lined the crater in horrified fascination, edging

back yard by yard as the ground crumbled. People in distant cities concluded that Sour Lake was indeed gone.

But Sour Lake survived nicely, and today oil wells nearby are still producing. The sinking stopped when the hole was 700 feet wide and just over 100 feet deep, and there it remains today. The best explanation given for Sour Lake's darkest hour is simply that too much oil came up too fast, too long. With it came sand and water, and nothing remained below to hold things up.

—BOB GRAY

A rusty well casing keeps lonely vigil over the Big Sink.





This 480-acre Boy Scout camp is a project of the Rotary Club of Saginaw, Michigan.

Typical of scores of Camp



Rise and shine, sleepy head! Eat breakfast, wash the dishes, then shoulder your gear for a hike through birch, elm, and pine forest.

DEAR MOM AND DAD:

Bobby Wilkerson just blew the tattoo, which means we have to be in our tents, so here I am writing this letter. Monday night was our first night sleeping out. While Bobby was blowing taps (which means we have to go to sleep), a couple of the boys started making noises like frogs and crickets, and we all got to laughing and really didn't get to sleep until 11.

This place is really neat. It has 480 acres, with a big lake right in the middle of it. Jack and I share the same tent. Monday we met some of the other Scouts who are here this week. There are about 175 I think. We had an assembly and the camp director introduced all the Scout leaders and counsellors, and told us about the camp and what we'd be doing. This camp was built by the Rotary Club of Saginaw and now a lot of Rotary Clubs around here help furnish the equipment. That's why they call it Camp Rotary.

Boy, have we been busy! That's why I didn't write before. Monday we hiked all through the camp. The only clear places



Once a year Saginaw Rotarians hold a Club meeting here and feast on broiled steak.



The Club has gradually improved the camp since 1925. This dining hall seats 200.

Rotarys, it's building men.

here are for the baseball field, a rifle range, and an archery range. The rest is all trees and lake. I saw two squirrels and a toad, and there's supposed to be some deer here too. I scraped my shin and had to report to the Health Lodge. I'm O.K.

There is a big dining hall where we all eat, and some cabins for the leaders here too. Today it was my turn to wash the dishes at our table. Tomorrow all the Rotarians are coming out here for dinner. We're going to have a swimming meet for them and play baseball against them. Mr. Williams says the Scouts usually win.

This afternoon we learned how to paddle canoes and it was really fun. The instructor says I might be able to earn my merit badge by next year. Some fellows from several Michigan colleges stay here and teach different sports. Friday a man is coming here to show us about conservation and how to fight fires.

There's a lot of fish in the lake and we can catch them. I can get a used fishing rod from a fellow for \$2.50. Please send \$2.50.

Love, Jimmy



A 26-acre natural lake provides a perfect training ground for Scouts seeking merit badges in swimming, canoeing, and lifesaving. It's well stocked with pan fish.



Rifle shooting, archery, woodlore, Summer and Winter camping—Camp Rotary offers much. It provides 10,000 camp days annually, serves 6,000 boys in five counties.



Cook for a meal, a young Scout expectantly awaits the reaction to his culinary offerings. Many Saginaw Rotarians—former Scouts—once camped here themselves.

Speaking of BOOKS

These range from snow to Spain to the problem of the future of the small town.

By JOHN T. FREDERICK

I WONDER how many of the readers of this department have realized how rarely I review a book that I don't like. This doesn't mean that mine is "a heart too easily made glad" in these matters. Much less than half of the books I consider are actually reviewed. The books considered, in turn, represent a thoughtful selection—of books to be requested—from the publishers' lists of each season. Actually I can bring to the atten-

tioner: artistically faulty and morally questionable in spite of its runaway best-seller status and many "rave" reviews. Perhaps I should single out some of the false and pretentious volumes that clutter the lists of many publishers—books on psychology, "self-help," easy wealth, even on science and history—rip them open and display the sawdust inside. But whenever I'm tempted to do this (and it would be fun as well as much easier than the kind of reviewing I do attempt), I reflect that to do so I must push aside books that I sincerely believe some of my readers will be glad to know about.

This time, anyway, I'll stick to my usual policy—with the exception that this month's selections will present not a single field as have those of most recent months, but a miscellany about as miscellaneous as could be imagined: a book about southern Illinois, a book about community theaters, a book about Spain, a book about the Thames River, a book about the times of Henry the Eighth, a book about World War II, a book about snow—yes, that's what I said: a truly delightful book about snow.

Let's start with *The Other Illinois*, by Baker Brownell: a book about which I am truly enthusiastic, and not merely because it is clearly conceived and beautifully written. It deals, indeed, with what I believe to be the greatest problem of American life today—perhaps of the world's life: the future of the small community. In the United States—and in the rest of the world to varying degree—most big cities are getting bigger and most small towns are getting smaller. And that "smaller" is not merely a matter of census figures: they're getting smaller in opportunity for their young people, in economic and political self-control, in social and cultural integrity, in national influence.

I don't think this is good; I think it is bad, and if it goes on will be disastrous. If the United States should become essentially a nation of a dozen or so big cities each surrounded by a vast area economically subservient and so-

cially and culturally depleted, I would see no hope for the future. This is not hatred of big cities. I lived for ten years in Chicago and I have deep respect for its institutions and its people. I recognize the part played by big cities in modern culture at all its levels. But I also believe in the small community—the small city, the small town.

Baker Brownell's book shows the small community's contest for human survival in specific and dramatic terms. Southern Illinois is a laboratory in which the process can be observed and studied at a crucial stage. The author analyzes clearly (and always interestingly, in terms of real people, real streets and mines and farms and factories, real events) the factors—historical, economic, social—that weigh for and against survival in human terms. *The Other Illinois* would be rewarding reading even if one were not interested in its theme, for the reason that ultimately makes every really good book worth reading: it is informed by understanding love for human beings and for the earth which is our home. For the thousands of Rotarians and their wives who are trying earnestly to recognize both the threats and the opportunities that confront our small communities it is the best book in many years. Baker Brownell has been a member of the Rotary Club of Fairhope, Alabama, since 1955.

A specific example of the opportunities—one of the truly significant and fruitful ways to enrich our community life, recognition of which is widely distributed and rapidly growing—is admirably preserved in *The Community Theater and How It Works*, by John Wray Young, a member of the Rotary Club of Shreveport, Louisiana. This well-planned, admirably written book com-



A heron drawn by the author, Robert Gibbings, appears in Till I End My Song, a book about people, places, and scenes along England's Thames River.

tion of readers less than 200 books from the more than 10,000 published in the United States each year—well under one in 50. I like to make the department positive: to use my space for description and evaluation of books which I believe may be found enjoyable and rewarding by at least a substantial fraction of my readers.

Maybe I am wrong about this. Maybe I should take out after such a book as James Gould Cozzens' *By Love Possessed*, which I found a most disappointing production of a truly distinguished



Tradition-steeped Spain is described in Kings without Castles, a book Lucy Herndon Crockett, author, illustrates.

bines two very good things: it shows how to initiate, organize, and carry on a community theater in terms both of principles and of procedures; at the same time it inspires and moves to action by showing what many communities, large and small, are doing and the rewards they are reaping. I hope it will be read by many community leaders, and not only those who might themselves take active part in a community theater.

Spain—so different from the United States in many ways—shares today the world-wide problem of the threat to the small community. This is made clear in the lively pages of Lucy Herndon Crockett's *Kings without Castles*; her earlier book about Japan, *Popcorn on the Ginza*, I praised in this department. *Kings without Castles* is a thoroughly entertaining travel book, full of quick impressions of people and places, of amusing incidents and sensitive observations. It is also a thoughtful book,



Charles W. Ferguson

marked by a positive effort at balance, at fairness in all generalizations. It seems to me a good survey, either for the prospective traveller or the stay-at-home reader, of one of the most interesting countries in the world.

Even the peaceful Thames feels the sometimes destructive force of metropolitan magnetism, as Robert Gibbings shows in his second book about that historic river, *Till I End My Song*. Robert Gibbings is one of my favorite writers; I have found keen pleasure in every one of his books. They are informal, highly personal—records of the living and thinking of a highly perceptive, richly communicative human being. In *Till I End My Song* we have leisured conversations with people who live near or by the river; fragments of its colorful history; actual experience of houses and inns, of fields and gardens. The always vigorous and sometimes noble woodcuts of Robert Gibbings join in the sharing of this rich body of experience.

Some of the places which the words of Robert Gibbings bring alive are woven into the brilliant tapestry of the past displayed in the pages of *Naked to Mine Enemies. The Life of Cardinal Wolsey*, by Charles W. Ferguson. In some ways the best way to explore the past is through good biographies—by sharing the lives of men and women of history as recreated by dedicated and competent biographers. Charles W. Ferguson is such a biographer. There is never any doubt as to his knowledge and his integrity; but he adds to these



John Wray Young

prerequisite qualities a firm sense of structure, so that the all but incredible career of Wolsey unrolls before us in logically related and comprehensible phases; and a control of words which makes truly ours not only the outward seeming of the 16th Century world but the motives and emotions, even the moods, of Wolsey himself and Catherine of Aragon and Henry VIII and the many others who played major parts in their story. Really fine biographies are rare. This is one of them. Incidentally, you may remember Mr. Ferguson as the author of *Look What You Started, Rotary!* in the February, 1955, issue of this Magazine.

From West Point, Nebraska, and from the Bronx; from Pendleton, Indiana, and Perry, Iowa, and Columbia, South Carolina, came some of the handful of men who achieved one of the most dramatic and most important missions of World War II. In *The Bridge at Remagen* Ken Hechler has told their story brilliantly. This is another of those books that I take up late at night for a casual examination—and find myself so deeply interested that I keep on reading to the end regardless of the hour and forgetful of the busy day behind and another ahead. Mr. Hechler's is almost a first-person narrative, for he was near Remagen on March 7, 1945, and was talking with its captors almost immediately after the event. In another sense it is a first-person narrative, for



Baker Brownell

it consists in large parts of the actual reports of the participants. Mr. Hechler has resisted, however, the temptation to do a superficial job, carried by the intrinsic interest of the material. He has devoted years of research to study of the German side of the story, interviewing all who could throw light on his subject. He has traced the preceding experience and personal background of each of the chief figures in the action. He has shaped all this information into a continuously absorbing and at the same time understandable story: a fine example of modern historical treatment of recent events.

I confess that when I picked up *The Wonder of Snow*, by Corydon Bell, on one such evening, it was with a certain degree of skepticism; some 250 pages about snow? I was speedily converted. I read about "Snow across the Land"—the variations in snowfall and the drama of historic blizzards; the social history involved in Whittier's title "Snow-bound" and the personal "adventure" of a walk in the open after a snowfall; the causes and kinds of avalanches and their destructive power; the polar ice-caps and the part played by snow in the history of the earth and its modern geography; modern study of snow and the marvelous variety and beauty of snow crystals and the way they are formed.

What gives *The Wonder of Snow* its value for the general reader like myself is the writer's sure sense of what is significant and interesting, his admirable organization of this rich material, and, above all, his way of writing: unpretentious, straightforward and personal, invariably concrete with all that means in letting the reader actually see and feel and share experience.

* * *

Books reviewed, publishers, and prices:
The Other Illinois, Baker Brownell (Duell, Sloan and Pearce, \$4.50).—*The Community Theater and How It Works*, John Wray Young (Harper, \$3.50).—*Kings without Castles*, Lucy Herndon Crockett (Rand McNally, \$3.95).—*Till I End My Song*, Robert Gibbings (Dutton, \$4.50).—*Naked to Mine Enemies*, Charles W. Ferguson (Little, Brown, \$6).—*The Bridge at Remagen*, Ken Hechler (Ballantine, \$4.50).—*The Wonder of Snow*, Corydon Bell (Hill and Wang, \$5).

PEEPS

at Things to Come

BY ROGER W. TRUESDAIL, PH.D.

■ **Plant Protector.** When plant materials are sprayed or dipped in a liquid plastic product, they are enclosed in a colorless protective film which brings out the inherent beauty of the plant and then protects it against such menaces as drying out when indoors, or Winter-burn and Summer-scald when outdoors. Such a coat does not harm the plant nor does it check growth. It is an antitranspirant for retarding water loss and wilting in plants during critical weather conditions; thus it permits the gardener to move trees and shrubs when they are in full leaf. Another advantage claimed is the longer life of insecticides and fungicides since it acts as a bond which holds the pesticide to the plant leaf even during rain and wind.

■ **Electronic Soldering Gun.** A guaranteed, economically priced electronic soldering gun designed for home use weighs 19 ounces, develops 100 watts of power in 2½ seconds, and is claimed to be the most efficient transformer-type gun on the market. It has a built-in spotlight, angled to focus on work, and its steel-nosed tip is replaceable.

■ **Driveway Reflector.** A 360-degree reflector that lights like an electric bulb when light strikes it from any angle depends upon hundreds of miniature Plexiglas reflectors hermetically sealed against weather. Designed as a driveway marker, it may be also used as a marker for property lines, mailboxes, danger spots, docks, channels, piers, buoys, and at small airports for night landings.

■ **Home Developing Outfit.** All the equipment necessary to process home pictures soon will be available in an inexpensive outfit. It includes a contact printer, plastic developing trays, paper, printing masks, glass graduate, thermometer-stirring rod, stainless-steel film clips with lead weight, packets of developer, acid fixer with hardener, safelight lamp, printer lamps (white and red), and easy-to-follow step-by-step instructions.

■ **Concrete of Beauty.** A recent development of plastic and rubber form liners now makes possible an almost limitless variety of new textures and patterns for cast-in-place and precast concrete surfaces. The Portland Cement Association says the liners produce sharp, crisp patterns and a smooth, almost glassy surface that requires no clean-down, grinding, or finishing. Some textures in rubber liners already are available in stock, while almost any pattern can be made to order in plastic liners. Both types of liners are economical,

can be reused, need no form of oil or bond breaker, and minimize finishing costs. Architects will find many new opportunities for expressing individuality.

■ **Self-Feeding Pencil.** A new kind of writing instrument automatically feeds regular thin lead at the correct writing length during use to prevent breaking. No hand adjustment during writing is necessary since the pencil feeds itself in response to the wearing away of the lead. The act of writing is the source of energy. The lead need not be retracted and it is claimed thousands of words can be written by each load of thin leads.

■ **Callus Remover.** A versatile electrical product designed for the manicuring of fingernails has found new popularity in the care of the feet. The unit operates on 110/120-volt, 50/60-cycle alternating current. Its power is transmitted via a rotating cable assembly to various attachments, such as a nail shaper and planer, callus eraser, cuticle brush and loosener, chamols and felt buffers, vibrator, and facial massager. The callus-remover attachment quickly erases callused skin—yet glides harmlessly over any live skin it contacts.

■ **Nut Sealant.** Any nuts loose around your house? If so, they can be locked on the bolts by the application of a thin liquid from a squeeze tube that wicks in between bolt and nut, hardens automatically in 12 hours, holds tight, and is vibrationproof. The manufacturer claims it will prevent old and new equipment from shaking apart and is recommended for home appliances, lawn mowers, power tools, all set screws, bicycles, roller skates, and automobiles. Locked nuts may be removed with ordinary tools, re-treated, and reused.

Two hand grips give the stepladder extra reach and rigidity, thus rendering it more safe. Made of strong tubing, the grips fit large or small wood or aluminum ladders.



PEEP-ettes

—Fresh whale-meat steaks may be a reality someday in the near future thanks to antibiotics, which will preserve the meat from catchers to butchers.

—An action-filled "play catch" game for young and old and for indoor or outdoor play is unique in that it is the catcher, not the pitcher, who scores. The target-type saucer is maneuvered to get the highest score as one's opponent throws. The saucer is attached to the back of the hand by a vinyl strap. A set consists of two durable saucers and a "bird."

—Paint edging tool enables production of sharp, clean ceiling lines, trim around windows, doors, baseboards, and paint close to window frames and other objects and surfaces without leaving overlaps, brush marks, and uncertain edges.

—Portable electric plaster groover, with an ingenious connection for attaching hose of a commercial vacuum cleaner, permits the laying of electrical wiring and metal tubing in plastered walls more economically and without the customary dirt and dust.

—Unique combination carton opener, cutter, scraper is designed for easy and safe use in the home and shop.

—A small and lightweight device, which clips on the forward part of the phono arm of a record player, removes dust and dirt from the record by ionizing the air in its vicinity by means of harmless radium sulphate.

—A new booklet on elementary photomicrographic techniques brings up-to-date information on materials, equipment, and practices to those wishing to photograph through the microscope.

Readers wishing further information about any product mentioned may address inquiries to "Peeps," THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. They will be promptly forwarded to the manufacturer.

Philippine Night in Bangkok

Wives of members of the Rotary Club of BANGKOK, THAILAND, were leaders in a project that treated BANGKOK citizens to three evenings of Philippine songs and folk dances by artists of the Philippine Cultural Mission. Proceeds from the first two nights' performances provided funds for the Foundation for the Welfare of Crippled Children. The more than \$5,000 earned by the project will be used to buy a car to transport needy crippled children from homes to hospitals for daily treatment. Large audiences applauded some of The Philippines' most accomplished artists as they performed such folk dances as the *Kandingan*, *Daling-daling*,



More than a million people have emigrated to Australia since 1945, and Rotary Clubs there are helping to speed the job of assimilating them. Rotarians of Launceston welcomed "New Australians" from The Netherlands at a party ringing with song and dance. Here a newly arrived couple shows a clog to Club President Eric S. Padman.

Pasakat, *Maglalatik*, and many more which portrayed the influence of race, religion, and climate on their nation's culture. Indeed, many bore resemblance to folk dances of Thailand, for as the President of The Philippines, Carlos P. Garcia, wrote in his introduction to the program, "... our cultural heritage stems back to the era when virtually all of Southeast Asia, from India to the East, had a common culture. Our folkways are peculiarly Asian, not Western. Our dances are distinctly of the Orient; after a fashion, they are a living link with a civilization which once flowered over Asia."

Snack Shack in Sterling

Sterling College, a 71-year-old co-educational institution in a KANSAS town of the same name, has a brand-new "snack shack" to serve thirsty and hungry patrons of its out-

door sporting events. The 30 members of the Rotary Club of STERLING raised more than one-third of the building costs: \$750. The building also houses rest-room facilities.

Propel Fund in Swift Current

A great many elderly folks in the region of SWIFT CURRENT, SASK., CANADA, are looking forward to the completion of the Prairie Pioneer Lodge, a \$250,000 home for senior citizens. The 54 members of the local Rotary Club gave the construction fund a boost recently when they presented the chairman of the ways and means committee of the Lodge a check for \$3,000. The Lodge will accommodate 50 couples and 75 single persons.

Get a Gift; Give a Gift

Every member gets a birthday gift and gives one in the Rotary Club of CLARINDA, IOWA. On his birthday a member draws another Club member's name from the "birthday box." That person must purchase a gift bearing a Rotary emblem, such as jewelry or desk articles, and present it during the next weekly meeting. The CLARINDA Rotarians set a limit of \$1.50 for the gifts.

No Need for Conscription

A junior military unit sponsored by the Rotary Club of WOODLAND HILLS, CALIF., in a local boys' home has whetted the interest of scores of the boys during the past five years, and has helped to teach them self-discipline, neatness, and coöperation. The cadet corps is commanded by Captain George A. Burns, a Past President of the Club. It meets one night a week for drill, and bivouacs and has maneuvers on week-ends. Although WOODLAND HILLS Rotarians purchase uniforms for the

group, each boy earns the equivalent cost of his uniform by volunteering for jobs at the boys' home. They receive training in rifle marksmanship and safety, and have a rifle team associated with the National (U. S.) Rifle Association. Cadets who have earned promotions or special honors are guests at weekly Rotary meetings.

We Salute Thee, O Cranberry

The bright red cranberry plays an important rôle in the economic life of the region including HARWICH and DENNIS, MASS., and each year folks in that area salute it in what they call a Cranberry Harvest Days Festival. There are prizes for the best cranberry recipes, the winner of the golf tournament, and the builders of the most attractive float. And that's where the Rotary Club of HARWICH-DENNIS scored this year. The Club won first prize with a float having a historical theme. Elizabeth Szombathy, a Hungarian refugee who arrived in the United States recently, rode on the float. Her housing is provided by a member of the Club.

The Rotary Club of TYRONE, PA., contributed an attractive float to the local centennial parade. It was adorned by daughters of Club members. The Club also built and staffed an information booth on a main street and was active in many other phases of the week-long celebration.

Clerks Capture Courtesy Contest

A three-and-one-half-month courtesy contest conducted by the Rotary Club of COALDALE, ALTA., CANADA, resulted in awards and special mentions for an oil-station attendant and bank, general store, and grocery clerks, plus a general increase in the number of smiles, "please's," and "thank

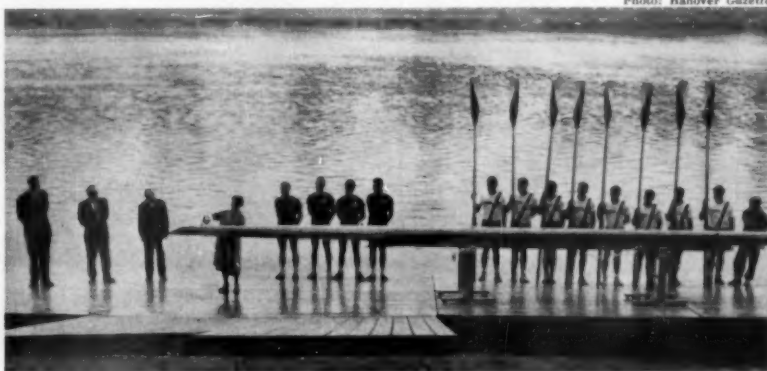


Photo: Hanover Gazette

A bottle of Connecticut River water poured over the bow christens the Hanover Rotary, a four-oared racing shell given to the Dartmouth (University) Rowing Club by the Rotary Club of Hanover, N. H. The sleek craft was made in Germany.



To promote friendly relations among Korean citizens and United Nations servicemen stationed in Korea, the Rotary Club of South Seoul sponsored a "Pal Day." Syngman Rhee, President of Korea and honorary Rotarian of Seoul, and his wife (center) pose with the servicemen they received during the two-day observance.

War's Pleasant Aftermath

THE man of accomplishment was, 12 years ago, Captain Bon Durham, of Americus, Georgia. That World War II year he commandeered the home of a prominent German family in Munich, Germany, and billeted soldiers in the house. Last year, now a doctor and a Rotarian, he was on a trip to Europe when his conscience prompted him to inquire about the German family he had ousted during the Allied occupation. He cancelled part of his itinerary, detoured to Munich, and learned that the evictees were back in the same home and were doing well. So he decided to risk offering his belated apologies.

Only his sincerity could have been responsible. The once-dispossessed family heard his story—and then welcomed him in like a homecoming! Ilse Rupp, the little 7-year-old daughter of 1945, was now 19. Rotarian Durham "sold" the family, and especially the daughter, on Rotary and America. And that, in short, is how Ilse Rupp came to the United States to enroll in Georgia Southwestern College in Americus under the guardianship of the Durhams. The arrangements were made through the Americus Rotary Club.

Rotarian Durham's contribution to goodwill is balanced by the personable Miss Rupp, who is doing a fine public-relations job for Munich, according to her classmates. "The world's youth will never substitute war for peace if we give them even half a chance."

That, she told me, is the story she will take back to Germany.

—Gerald R. Hunter
Rotarian
Cordelle, Georgia

you's" in this town of 800 people. A board of judges (whose names were not disclosed to townspeople for obvious reasons) observed employees of all local business establishments, and announced the winners by letter at a recent Club meeting. The Club awarded a certificate to the winner and engraved his name on a plaque which will hang in his place of employment for one year. The judges defined a courteous person as one "who has a genuine and habitual regard for others."

Speakers Do Double Duty

Rotarians in WHITEFIELD, N. H., are helping local high-school students gain a bit more knowledge of other people and places by sponsoring speakers on world affairs. The Club gets help from the New Hampshire Council on World Affairs in locating the speakers. Often the speaker provides the program for the WHITEFIELD Rotary Club after his address to the high-school students.

Warmth Melts Purse Strings

Hearts of visiting Rotarians spending the Winter in McALLEN, TEX., were so warmed by the lower Rio Grande Valley sunshine and the Rotary spirit they found there that they raised a special scholarship fund of \$100 for a local student. When the McALLEN Club offered a scholarship worth \$150 to the boy or girl selected from the 18 entertained at the Rotary meetings during the school year, the Winter visitors who regularly attend promptly raised their own scholarship fund for the second-place winner.

Electrical Work Brightens Lives

Handicapped persons of the Harmarville Rehabilitation Center can learn a useful trade thanks to help from the Rotary Club of VERONA-OAKMONT, PA. The Club's decision to give financial support to the electrical-motor repair program at the Center will provide productive work for many handicapped people. Several large industries in the area already have begun to send repair work to the shop.

In addition to supplying money for new equipment, Club members provide advice in accounting, purchasing, and other phases of the business. Workers are paid wages commensurate with their productive capacity.

Six Clubs Mark 25th Year

Six Rotary Clubs will observe the 25th anniversary of their charter this month. Congratulations! They are LINARES, CHILE; KARACHI, PAKISTAN; STRASBURG, VA.; RABAT, MOROCCO; SAN BERNARDO, CHILE; RIO BUENO, CHILE.

The Rotary Club of MYERSTOWN, PA., celebrated its 20th anniversary with a ladies' night meeting and an evening of dancing. . . . The Rotary Club of SALISBURY, Md., celebrated 38 years of existence with a special meeting honoring seven charter members.

The Rotary Club of BANKSTOWN, AUSTRALIA, has produced an illustrated history of its Club. Every Club project and important event since the Club received its charter in 1949 is chronicled in the 48-page publication.

Farm Supports for the Future

More than 100 representatives of 19 surrounding communities packed a meeting room at the invitation of the Rural-Urban Committee of the Rotary Club of SPRINGFIELD, ILL., to hear a talk by the national president of the Future Farmers of America. The guests represented local chapters of the FFA, an association of 380,000 young adults in the United States who are interested in vocational agriculture. A local agricultural teacher, outstanding senior boys, and a member of the FFA Advisory Council were honored at the evening meeting in which the SPRINGFIELD Rotary Club lauded the work of the organization.

What's My Line? Concord Tells All

Five hundred high-school students visited a vocational fair sponsored by the Rotary Club of CONCORD, MASS., recently. Club members stationed themselves in booths to give students career information in banking, woodworking, automobile retailing, farming, medicine, construction, education, selling, hotel and restaurant



After potato diggers had harvested his crop, Rotarian Hector Palmer (second from right) and fellow Rotarians of Temuka, New Zealand, scoured the field for potatoes missed by diggers, dug another small patch, and sold the potatoes for £150. The money helped to fill Club's £200 pledge toward construction of Temuka's Boy Scout den.



The 1958 March of Dimes Poster Twins, Lindy and Sandy Solomon, of Warner Robins, Ga., give their cheeriest smiles to George Martin (left), a member of the Rotary Club of South Jacksonville, Fla., and Henry W. Dew, of Jacksonville, Governor of Rotary District 694. The twins visited Florida to help raise funds for fight against polio and for the rehabilitation of its victims.

operation, insurance, manufacturing, engineering, law, and accounting. Representatives of the U. S. armed forces also manned booths at the fair.

41 New Clubs in Rotary World Since last month's listing of new Clubs in this department, Rotary has entered 41 more communities in many parts of the world. The new Clubs (with their sponsors in parentheses) are: General Paz [Ranchos] (Chascomús), Argentina; Karlstad-Tingvalla (Karlstad), Sweden; Susa (Turin), Italy; Louviers [Eure] (Evreux), France; Sayyon (Tel Aviv-Jaffa), Israel; Kiriat Tivon (Kishon), Israel; South Austin (Austin), Tex.; Halifax Northwest (Halifax), N. S., Canada; Sedona (Flagstaff), Ariz.; Ebingen (Reutlingen-Tübingen), Germany; Imperia (San Remo), Italy; Hanau (Darmstadt), Germany; Rochester (North Manchester), Ind.; Malargüe (San Rafael), Argentina; Eskilstuna Kloster (Eskilstuna), Sweden; Fukuoka-South (Fukuoka and Fukuoka-West), Japan; Des Moines-Midway (Burien-White Center), Wash.; Stratford (Milford), Conn.; Colón (Cer-

ro), Uruguay; Chodavaram (Anakapalle), India; Eluru (Vijayawada), India; Primeiro de Maio (Sertãoópolis), Brazil; Tadcaster and Wetherby, England; Sasebo [South] (Sasebo), Japan; Yamagata West (Yamagata and Sendai), Japan; Curitiba-Oeste (Curitiba), Brazil; Cinco de Mayo (Puebla), Mexico; Frutal (Barretos), Brazil; Vandalia (Tipp City), Ohio; Naoetsu (Takada), Japan; General Santos (Cotabato), The Philippines; Papanui (Riccarton), New Zealand; Caazapá (Villarrica), Paraguay; Whitby, England; Totnes, England; Loxton (Renmark), Australia; Tsuchiura (Mito), Japan; Himeji-South (Himeji), Japan; Timonium (Towson), Md.; Laurel (College Park), Md.; Setif (Constantine), Algeria.

Cheer Rides the Rails

ELMIRA HEIGHTS and MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., a few weeks ago. It carried 29 members of the Rotary Club of ELMIRA HEIGHTS bound on a mission of good cheer. Marvin Colegrove, a Past President of their Club, had been confined to a MOUNT MORRIS hospital for a number of weeks, so his fellow Club members decided to boost his spirits, *en masse*. What they didn't know was that the Rotary Club of MOUNT MORRIS had switched its regular noon meeting to an evening meeting, and made it a ladies' night to boot. And to make the impromptu joint meeting even more successful, doctors said that Past President Colegrove could attend the meeting. An ELMIRA HEIGHTS Rotarian summed up the evening: Rotary fellowship was great.

Boys Will Be Boys

Mark Twain, were that famous author alive today, would be proud of the Rotary Club of PIETERSBURG, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. The 31 members of that Club gave £35 to each of two young high-school students with the charge: "See as much of the country as possible." So, with the permission of their parents and with the adventurous spirit of Mark Twain's fictional heroes—Tom Sawyer and Huck-



Photo: Natal Witness

For outstanding service to his community, the Rotary Club of Pietermaritzburg, Union of South Africa, presents a testimonial of appreciation to fellow citizen A. T. Allison (left). Club President Ashton Tarr (right) and Rotarian Kalmyn, who designed and lettered the scroll, display the award.



Another Golden Anniversary Year project completed, this one by the Rotary Club of Camden, Australia. The 44 members raised £2,600 to purchase reference books for the new high school in their community. Past President Frank D. Kearney (at right) unveils the commemorative plaque (top, left).

leberry Finn—Peter Bold and Reginald Goslin, first-year high-school students both, shouldered their packs and struck out to see their land. They carried a few extra clothes, their travel awards, a letter of introduction to Rotary Clubs,

Photo: Schenectady Union-Star



A visit to the composing room of the Schenectady Union-Star is one of the stops on a three-day round of sight-seeing arranged by Schenectady, N. Y. Rotarians for 12 young men of other countries. The boys also visited industries, homes, sporting events, a television studio, and the State capital.



Photo: Emporium

To raise funds for a local YMCA building, the Rotary Club of Cuttack, India, staged A. A. Milne's play Mr. Pim Passes By. With one exception, Club members or their wives filled every rôle. The play delighted large audiences, earned \$840.

and a commission from the Rotary Club of PIETERSBURG to act as its ambassadors of goodwill. One month and some 2,500 miles later they returned, tanned, healthy, filled with enthusiasm for their venture and the Rotary hospitality they encountered along the route. They had visited hospitals, sugar and flour mills,

and factories; hitch-hiked rides in a variety of vehicles; taken a ride on a tugboat; walked miles; slept out one night in the veld; and toured a surprising number of the country's towns and cities.

The Club distributed a detailed report of the adventure to other Rotary Clubs

in the Union of South Africa which might be interested in promoting a similar project. Although the Club was unanimously agreed upon the value of the project, one member felt the boys didn't have enough opportunity to "rough it." "The young men were treated too well by our Rotarian colleagues," he said. "I visualized sleeping bags, starry skies and weeping skies, camp fires, hunger, and even thirst. But no, they seem to have been concerned only with factory visits, chocolates, millionaire's flats, and gratis car rides." Future award winners, he opined, "... must be Spartans and must live in a Spartan's world."

Take a Page from Tel Aviv-Jaffa



How would you interest young students in other people and places? Here's a Rotary Club that found an answer, and as a result teen-agers of its city are just as likely to be discussing their country's foreign relations as what's playing at the local theater.

LIST IN order of population size the following cities: Cairo, Chicago, Tokyo, Zurich. Name two countries which use each of the following currencies: dinar, lire, franc, peso. Name two countries for each of the following forms of government: constitutional monarchy, dominion, republic, city-state.

These are a few of the 100 questions on countries, people, and world affairs with which hundreds of Israeli boys and girls tussled recently. Aged 13 and 14, they were competing for secondary-school scholarships offered by the Rotary Club of Tel Aviv-Jaffa.

Two years ago the Rotary Club sponsored an essay contest among the city's school children in observance of Rotary's World Fellowship Week. Although the contest was satisfactory, members of the Club's Vocational Service Committee began to search for a more dynamic method of interesting young minds in the changing world about them. They found the method in the short-answer quiz which covered world geography,

government, languages, history, the arts, and personalities. Some 3,200 students signed up to take the test the first year it was offered.

The 220 finalists met on United Nations Day last year to hear a world-affairs talk by a local Rotarian, then set to work on the final examination. Six top scorers (the winner correctly answered 90 questions) won scholarships worth \$280 apiece, plus a waiver from high schools for the remainder of their tuition.

The plan has aroused interest in many Israeli Rotary Clubs, and has fanned a real enthusiasm for world affairs among the city's young students, especially those who will take the test this year. Now the Government has taken an interest in the plan. Club President E. Malchi reports: "The Education Department has decided to hold general intelligence tests, mainly about world affairs and similar to our quiz. It was reported that about 25,000 boys and girls, including Arab youths, in the 700 schools in Israel are expected to participate."



The finalists compete. . . . If it's midnight here, is it day or night in Hawaii?

Classification: All 17 members of the Rotary Club of LA GRANGE, N. C.,

tuned to with brush and polishing rag recently to put a glow on the footwear of local citizens. They manned the local shoe-shining emporium for two days, earned more than \$100 for improvements to LA GRANGE's Community Building, plus the plaudits of fellow citizens.

The Ubiquitous Four-Way Test

You'll find The Four-Way Test in nearly all Rotary's 108 lands, in schools, industry, offices, public buildings; printed on Club banners, posters, umbrellas, Christmas cards, billboards; even chiselled in stone. But the problem facing Rotarians of WESTFIELD,



N. J., was this: find an interesting way to present it to local high-school students. Essay contest? School authorities weren't too enthusiastic. There had been many essay contests conducted in the school system, and some of them, they said frankly, just fell flat. Still, members of the Club favored the essay plan. The need, they decided, was a fresh promotional angle. They found the answer to their promotion needs in a series of rhyming posters incorporating a caricature of a conceited-looking, sloppily dressed juvenile named "Blare the Square" (see cut). Blare represents the worst in juvenile habit and demeanor, a *persona non grata* in most teen-age circles. If Blare were smart, implies one poster, he would heed the sound advice of The Four-Way Test. In athletics, for instance:

*Blare the Square will not play fair,
So he'll not get his letter.
It's Four-Way "T" that is a must,
Before he'll get his sweater.*

The posters were rotated among West-



Three sniffing sleuths joined the Ventura County sheriff's department recently, a gift of the Rotary Club of Ventura. The bloodhounds will help track people lost in the mountainous area.

FIELD junior and senior high schools for six weeks, and Blare proved to be quite an attention-getter. More than 400 students submitted essays on The Four-Way Test at the end of the period. The local newspaper printed the two winning essays and the Club awarded \$25 savings bonds to the authors. The general conclusion among WESTFIELD students: a pretty "cool" project.

VENICE, FLA., is now a Four-Way Test city, thanks to efforts of the Rotary Club of VENICE-NOKOMIS. The Club followed a plan similar to that used in DAYTONA BEACH, FLA. (See *Blueprint for a Better Town*, THE ROTARIAN for September, 1957.) The Club announced the project as a memorial to the late James T. Blalock, charter Club President, first Mayor of VENICE, and a beloved citizen

Photo: Conaway



A log cabin 100 years old this year is the new home of Boy Scout Troop No. 30 in Cardington, Ohio. Members of the local Rotary Club chipped in money and labor to renovate the old building. They replaced logs, windows, electrical wiring; repaired the fireplace; and laid a new concrete floor.

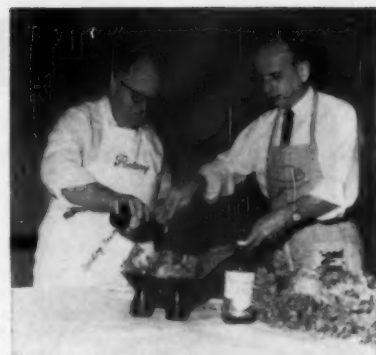
of the community. Two four-by-eight-foot signs on the city limits of Venice proclaim it a Four-Way Test community.

Men in Making in Montgomery

Substitute Y M C A youths for the Boy Scouts whom you see in the photographs on pages 36-37, and you will have a pretty fair idea of the activities of a similar Camp Rotary sponsored by the Rotary Club of MONTGOMERY, ALA. MONTGOMERY Rotarians purchased a wooded site for \$3,000 in 1921, built two cabins on it the first year, and sold it ten years later to obtain a more accessible, 100-acre camp site on Lake Jordan. Visit this camp today and you will find a clubhouse, eight cabins large enough to accommodate 13 boys each, a brick cabin housing 26 boys, a mess hall, kitchen, gymnasium, caretaker's cottage, and, just recently dedicated, an outdoor amphitheater-type chapel. There are two softball fields, a large athletic field, rifle and archery ranges, and fine swimming facilities. There are also six canoes, two large "war" canoes, and a pair of motorboats for towing water skiers.

Sound like a dream place? It is, and the boys in the area give it a good workout. All boys 8 to 15 years of age are eligible to camp here, whether members of the YMCA or not. Many MONTGOMERY service and fraternal organizations pay for camping privileges of needy boys every year. The camp accommodates 165 boys at one time, has nine professional staff people, seven of whom are college students.

The 208 Rotarians of MONTGOMERY? They're mighty proud of their camp, of course, and justly so. But they have even bigger plans for it, and that's why you'll likely find some of them roaming the camp site every week-end, admiring their past achievements and planning better things for their future citizens.



Tossing the salad that won them the lettuce-salad championship of the Imperial Valley in California are Sterling A. Gowman (left) and Carlos R. Worrall, members of the Rotary Club of El Centro. Ingredients are lettuce, garlic, salt, olive oil, vinegar, sesame seeds, heavy cream, and pepper.

Photo: Rotarian R. Gustafson



Fire extinguishers fan the fires of education in Ridgefield, Conn. The local Rotary Club sold extinguishers to many Ridgefield citizens recently. The project made homes safer; profits swelled the Club's scholarship fund.



For a community its size, New Holland, Pa., has one of the finest parks in the United States—and the local Rotary Club helped to make it so. Last Arbor Day the members planted 34 trees in the park, and invited 1957-58 District Governor W. M. Kishpaugh, of Hershey (fourth from the right), to take a hand in the event.

PERSONALIA

'Briefs' about Rotarians, their honors and records

WORKING Flowers. Scattered through the Union of South Africa are beds of beautiful African daisies sprung from seeds furnished by DAVID SMITH, an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Worcester, Union of South Africa. Wanting to beautify the more arid parts of his country, many years ago he started sending packets of daisy seeds to his many acquaintances. The project



Ribbons of gold and blue—the Rotary colors—help the Charles G. Tennents identify their baggage quickly during their hurried travels. It was one of Jess' ideas. As wife of the President of Rotary International, she helps in many ways to ease his path, has even committed to memory a brief speech of thanks in Portuguese, French, Spanish.

achieved new meaning when ROTARIAN SMITH's granddaughter MAUREEN was stricken with polio; his attention was drawn to the plight of crippled native children who had to wait long hours for attention at the town clinic, and he resolved to sell his packets for a shilling apiece, invest the money, and use the interest to buy them refreshments. The MAUREEN SMITH fund now stands at £600. It, and the flowers that produced it, will continue to gladden hearts for many years to come.

Salute to Mothers. May 11 is Mother's Day in many countries, and observance of the day, though in some lands it occurs on a different date, is widely observed throughout the world. Thanks

to KOSTAS KARAYANNIS, of Athens, Greece, it has been observed in his country since 1947. ROTARIAN KARAYANNIS has other "firsts" to his credit. Although he started in business in 1932 with \$5 capital, he is now the leading importer and wholesaler of radio parts and electronic equipment in Greece, and conducts a "Center of Electronic Studies" attended daily by 100 students. He is also said to be the first manufacturer in Greece to give his employees a simultaneous vacation by closing his plant each Summer for 15 days.

Dry-Land Sailor. Many years ago a young man named CHESLEY R. PERRY dreamed of someday owning and captaining a yacht of his own. He went so far as to join the Chicago, Ill., Yacht Club, and to purchase a yachter's cap. For years the cap gathered dust on a shelf while CHES captained the Secretariat of Rotary International, too busy to sail. (He was Secretary of RI from 1910 to 1942.) Recently he decided to dust off the cap and present it to Chicago members of the Yachting Fellowship of Rotarians, who might have better use for it. The gift so touched the members of the Chicago Fleet that they relayed the news to the international headquarters of the Yachting Fellowship of Rotarians in England, who promptly named ROTARIAN PERRY an honorary life member of the organization. The cap? It is planned that it will become a symbolic trophy among yacht-



Photo: B. W. Matteson

Probably one of the most orderly Clubs in Rotary is that of Albion, Ind.—and for good reason! Its Sergeant at Arms, Justin Morr, Jr., packs a nightstick and a pistol. Actually, however, he does so only because he's the town's chief of police—not because of conduct of the membership. With him here are President Donald Leatherman (left) and Secretary Keith Slessman.

ing Rotarians to honor outstanding deeds of Rotary service through yachting activities. In its place dry-land sailor PERRY now has a golden burgee sent him by the Fellowship's founder, JOHN G. BARRETT, of London, England—a yachting flag bearing his personal number—a banner to fly from the "dreamboat" that still sails only in CHES' mind.

Gift Cows. For a group of pioneer farmers near Soma City in Fukushima Ken, Japan, the purchase of a dairy cow is a major undertaking. The more prosperous ones make about \$45 a month. One of these, 53-year-old YUKI MORI, has received a gift of a fine dairy cow from JOSEPH CHASE, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Sherman Oaks, Calif., who heard about the plight of the farmers through Japan Church World Service. Recently the cow had a heifer calf which Mr. MORI gave to another pioneer farmer;

Photo: Hanover Evening Sun



A Rotarian with five Rotarian sons is A. Irvin Hostetter (center), of Hanover, Pa. They are, reading clockwise from lower left: Oscar L., York, Pa.; Irvin H., West York, Pa.; Armin H., Hanover, Pa.; Kenneth R., Hanover; John E., Gettysburg, Pa.

and ROTARIAN CHASE has shipped another heifer to Japan. In the process he has formed fast friendships with his fellow agriculturists in Japan, who find it hard to lay aside capital when they have so little with which to start.

Stunting for Safety. Professional magician WILLIAM S. MORTON, a Lincoln, Nebr., Rotarian, has some new tricks up his sleeve—safety tricks. Combining his skill of 23 years as a magician with information and materials he has gathered for four years, he presents some 200 magic shows a year on the theme of traffic safety. Under the sponsorship of insurance companies and civic and fraternal groups, he stages his 50-minute shows for adult groups and school children. The school children learn their safety lessons well from "Mr. Careful," a small white rabbit; "Mr. Careless," a skull; and "Dead Duck," a model pulled out of a traffic light during a stunt. ROTARIAN MORTON's hope is that he can help prevent fatal carelessness while he is entertaining his watchers.

Presxies. Rotary backgrounds will soon stand three men in good stead as they start their first terms as college and university presidents. On July 1 DR. CONRAD A. ELVEHJEM, of Madison, Wis., becomes president of the University of Wisconsin. Two members of the Rotary Club of Ithaca, N. Y., face new responsibilities: GLENN A. OLDS will be the president of Springfield College in Massachusetts, and LLOYD H. ELLIOTT becomes the president of the University of Maine in July.

Way to a Club's Heart. More than 1,800 delicious weekly luncheons ago, the Rotary Club of Glenwood, Iowa, persuaded MRS. A. P. MYERS to prepare and serve its meals in her home. She had been serving meals to some of the local teachers before that. Today, at age 80, with her daughters' help, she still hosts the Club each week, and there are still a few charter members like PAST DISTRICT GOVERNOR WILLIAM C. RATHKE, LEWIS ROBINSON II, and FRANK WALLACE who remember that first mouth-watering MYERS meal more than 35 years ago.

Forest Music. Soon in a woodland spot high in the Blue Ridge Mountains of western North Carolina will be heard the piping of flutes, the rich harmony of choral voices, the thunder of kettle-drums, as 200 talented youngsters from many States develop their musical skills. Directing their efforts will be JAMES CHRISTIAN PFOHL, whose ideas and actions have made the Transylvania Music Camp unique in the American South. Housed in buildings of the Brevard Music Center, which is located in a 110-acre valley enclosing a picturesque lake, the camp not only provides a 6½-week Summer session for musicians from 12 to 20. Eighty selected youngsters stay on to participate with professional musicians and internationally famous conductors and artists in the three-week Brevard Music Festival. Thus, the Festival series serves as a graduate school which gives competent young musicians

the valuable experience of performing in concerts of high caliber. Director of the camp since he co-founded it soon after World War II, DR. PFOHL spends his Winters conducting the symphony orchestras of Charlotte, N. C., where he belongs to the local Rotary Club, and Jacksonville, Fla., commuting between the two cities. For many years director of music at Davidson College near Charlotte, he started a Summer music-school camp for high-school boys on the Davidson campus in 1936, and it was from this beginning that the idea of the Transylvania Camp evolved. (See photos.)

Like Father . . . The near-by Rotary Clubs of Olney and College Park, Md., have something in common: each of them has a President who is a landscaper and whose name is BURTON. The Presidents are father and son—ALFRED T. BURTON, of Olney, and JOHN H. BURTON, of College Park. It's said to be the first such father-and-son Presidential team the area has known for a long time.

Like Brother . . . And not too far away, in Virginia, two Rotary Clubs only seven miles apart have elected two brothers as their Presidents for 1958-59. LOUIS S. WALDROP will head the Rotary Club of Salem, Va.; ALEX A. WALDROP will preside over the Rotary Club of Williamson Road, Va.

Banner Bringers. Banners and greetings from some 15 Rotary Clubs in France, Italy, Switzerland, Portugal, and Liechtenstein were among the souvenirs CHARLES PARCE brought back to his home Club of Harlingen, Tex., after his recent tour of 17 European countries. . . . Another Rotarian, who has received 100 banners from overseas Clubs and who was mentioned in these pages in March, is DR. ERNEST E. WISE, of Tracy, Calif.—not Monterey, Calif.,



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"The Restless Baker" is what The New Yorker magazine of December 14, 1957, termed Paul Dean Arnold, of Port Chester, N. Y. In a lengthy biography, he was described as a "lean, vibrant man of exhausting velocity" and the "foremost phenomenon of the baking industry." A pioneer in the baking of old-fashioned bread on a large scale, and in the freezing of bread, he is also a leader in bettering his community.

which was the Club named in the earlier item.

Milestone 35. It has been 35 years since ARTHUR H. WICKENS became Secretary of the Rotary Club of Tacoma, Wash., but he's not through yet. Now

Photos: Daniel



Dr. Pfohl conducts a casually dressed, hard-working rehearsal class at Transylvania Music Camp . . . and, outside, a student violinist practices beside the lake (see item).



Arthur Wickens, a scrapbook, and Waikiki President D. R. Owens (see item).

he has begun his 36th year as Tacoma's Secretary. Known by Rotarians throughout the Pacific Northwest and British Columbia, he recently got the chance to make new Rotary friends in Hawaii, where he and Mrs. WICKENS were sent on a two-week vacation by his grateful Club. It was at a meeting of the Rotary Club of Waikiki that he was surprised with the presentation of a scrapbook compiled by the Tacoma Club enclosing congratulations from Rotarians around the world (see photo). SECRETARY WICKENS has attended 35 District Conferences and seven Rotary International Conventions.

Rotarian Honors. Named "Man of the Year" in Fort Wayne, Ind., was Dr. AR-

CHIE T. KEENE. . . SIR ERIC WOODWARD, honorary member of the Rotary Club of Sydney, Australia, Governor of New South Wales, has been created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. . . A recent coast-to-coast CBS television program featured Bordentown Reformatory and its superintendent, ALBERT C. WAGNER, President of the Rotary Club of Bordentown, N. J. . . New president of the International Association of Rexall Clubs is druggist PAUL E. MUDGETT, the charter President of the Rotary Club of Fortuna, Calif. . . SIDNEY ROSENBLUM has been named "Man of the Year" in Louisville, Ky., by the city's Advertising Club. He is likewise a recent recipient of the Boy Scouts' [Continued on page 59]

ROTARY IN THE FAMILY

Fathers and sons, they're Nebraskans all!

HERE are photos of 52 Rotarians. If some of them look alike, it is not surprising. They are fathers and sons. Furthermore, if environment makes for similarity, they are, with but one exception, members of the same Rotary Club in Nebraska: Omaha.

Shortly after these photos reached this Magazine, the rules governing acceptance of father and son photos were changed. Effective August 1, 1957, a father now must have two or more sons in Rotary to have their photos appear in these columns.

(1-2) Melvin and Frederick Bekins; (3-4) Frederick H. and Frederick T. Bucholz; (5-7) Albert, George, and John Cockle; (8-9) Herbert and John Davis; (10-11) Norman and Malcolm Dow; (12-13) Louis and Richard Hiller; (14-15) Harold and Donovan Ketzler; (16-17) Nile and George Kinnick; (18-19) Ralph and Robert Kiplinger*; (20-22) Fred, Elbert, and Robert Knapp†; (23-24) Harry A. and Harry A. Koch, Jr.; (25-26) Clarence and John Landen.

(27-28) Elton and John Loucks; (29-30) E. L. and E. L. MacQuiddy, Jr.; (31-32) Herbert and John Marshall; (33-34) Lloyd H. and Lloyd H. Mattson, Jr.; (35-36) Joseph and Richard McFayden; (37-38) Henry and Eugene Merchant; (39-40) Joe and Lorrie Muller; (41-42) J. Clifford and Clifford R. Rahel; (43-44) Roy and John Ralph; (45-46) Francis L. and Francis L. Simonds, Jr.; (47-48) Clinton and William Stuhrt; (49-50) W. Otto and John Swanson; (51-52) Harry and Yale Trustin.

* Robert Kiplinger is a member of the Rotary Club of West Omaha, Nebraska.

† A father, son, and grandson group.



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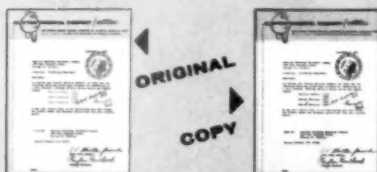
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500 Million Children I Can't Forget

More will live because of the World Health Organization.

By FRED B. CLARKE

Physician; Honorary Rotarian, Long Beach, Calif.

FIVE hundred million children live in the underdeveloped countries of the world. Many of these boys and girls do not have sufficient food, shelter, or clothing, and in many of their communities the most elemental facts of hygiene are disregarded.

A United Nations bulletin explains that "Two-thirds of the world's population drinks unsafe water, disposes of human wastes recklessly, prepares its food dangerously, and is plagued with insects and rodents."

In many areas of India, China, and Africa there is only one physician to 10,000 persons. It is no wonder that the average span of life is little more than 30 years in many countries, and that only 54 out of 100 children live to the age of 15. These facts should not be as surprising as they are; although average life expectancy in the advanced countries of the world today is nearly 70 years, it was not always thus. In the United States, for example, only 75 years ago the average life expectancy was less than 40 years.

A State cannot create health by decree. It requires community and State interest with technically trained individuals supplying the know-how. There are two agencies of the United Nations

interested in this aspect of human welfare: the World Health Organization, known as WHO, which furnishes technical assistance, and the United Nations Children's Fund, known as UNICEF. These two organizations work together. They are doing a magnificent piece of work.

WHO came into official existence as a specialized agency of the United Nations in April, 1948, with 26 nations as members. Today 88 nations support it in its capacity as a directing and coordinating authority on international health work. On request, the organization through its six regional offices assists Governments in strengthening health service and furnishes them with appropriate technical assistance. It also aids in emergencies and promotes the improvement of health in various aspects. Research in the field of health education and information is made available to all participating Governments. In 1956, WHO was participating in more than 700 projects in over 120 countries and territories.

WHO is not an organization to handle world sickness; it is a world cooperative dedicated to promotion of health. WHO does not distribute charity. Nor does it offer its services to any country except

upon request. Any State, regardless of whether or not it is a member of the United Nations, can ask for and receive aid, but it must participate to an equal amount in supplies or services for projects undertaken in its territory.

WHO works with UNICEF in many field projects for better health. WHO provides over-all guidance and technical personnel, while UNICEF furnishes the equipment and supplies. A brief review of their work together in various areas will permit us to appreciate their great achievements:

Tuberculosis: Combating tuberculosis with mass BCG vaccination programs stems from the work started by the Scandinavian relief organizations and by several European countries shortly after World War II. Later, with the support of UNICEF and with technical guidance from WHO, this vaccination work was extended. When this joint enterprise, the International Tuberculosis Campaign, ended in June, 1951, a total of 38 million children and adolescents had been tuberculin tested and 18 million nonreactors vaccinated with BCG. From 1951 to the end of 1956, WHO and UNICEF have assisted the Governments of countries and territories in carrying out mass BCG vaccination programs in



Ede Is One of Them

Ede Nwaegbo is one of the 500 million youngsters the doctor is talking about in this article. Ede is 5 years old and lives in a bush village in Eastern Nigeria. A year or so ago he got the yaws, a devastating disease which afflicts some 20 million Africans, and his face looked like this (left). Even his mother could barely stand the sight of him. Then a WHO team came along and gave him a shot of penicillin. Ten days later he looked like this (right). Today he's as round, smooth, and lovable as any 5-year-old. His new lease on life cost the equivalent of one U. S. dollar.



Photos: Schwab

which approximately 164 million people have been tuberculin tested and 64 million given BCG vaccinations.

It is estimated by WHO that more than 3 million people die each year from tuberculosis, and that many more millions suffer from this disease and require a great deal of care. WHO and UNICEF are interested primarily in prevention rather than in treatment. During the past 50 years the death rate from tuberculosis in advanced countries has been reduced drastically. In the United States it has dropped from 185 deaths per 100,000 to 8.3 per 100,000. Preventive means can cause a similar decrease in underdeveloped countries.

Controlling tuberculosis is much more difficult than eliminating malaria. In parts of Asia and Africa, primitive sanitation, insufficient food, and five or six people sleeping in a single room provide ideal conditions for the spread of tuberculosis. Only by raising the economic level of a whole people, supplying them with knowledge about tuberculosis and immunization of children, can tuberculosis be reduced.

IN GREECE some 60,000 children and young people were tested for tuberculosis; 30,000 were negative. These were vaccinated with BCG.

Tuberculosis mortality in Turkey is high. A survey in 1951 covering 25 towns with a population of 2,410,000 showed tuberculosis responsible for 219 deaths per 100,000 population.

The Turkish Government has established a BCG laboratory for the production of this immunizing agent. The number of tuberculin tests in 1951 was 428,000. Taking into consideration all forms of tuberculosis, the mortality rate during the years of 1951 to 1953 fell from 324 to 174 per 100,000 people.

In January, 1956, said Rajkumari Amist Kain, India's Minister for Health, "For the control of tuberculosis a mass BCG program has been carried out. Fifty-six million children have been tested and 18 million children and young people immunized. We have no fewer than 2½ million cases of active tuberculosis and nearly 500,000 die each year in the prime of their lives." In many countries tuberculosis remains a formidable enemy, but it is gradually being conquered.

Malaria: The anopheles mosquito, which carries the plasmodium of malaria from one person to another, has been the greatest killer of mankind. It has infected millions of people since the beginning of time. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, mentioned in the Fourth Century B.C. the presence of marsh fever and described the attack of chills and fever.

In 1898, after years of work, Ronald Ross discovered that malaria was a mos-

quito-borne disease, and Battista Grassi and other Italian doctors proved that it was transmitted by only one genus of mosquito, the anopheles.

It has been estimated by WHO that 200 million people in the world suffer malaria each year and 2½ million of them die. Protection by spraying with DDT and drainage of swamps are the answer. A farmer who is sick is unable to plant and care for his crops. This means no food for the family.

India asked for assistance to put on an antimalaria campaign. This is what happened:

A "pilot plant" was set up with technical assistants to study the problem. After two years' effort 40,000 acres not previously planted were under cultivation, 100,000 more were cleared, and there was a 30 percent increase in production of much needed food. How was this obtained? By spraying twice a year with DDT to kill mosquitoes on every wall of every house in each village. Malaria has practically disappeared among a population of 200,000 living in 1,750 square miles of territory in the Teria and Bhabai districts. In certain years the United States has supplied the DDT.

Dr. M. G. Candau, Director General of WHO, recently estimated that the malaria-control program has protected 230 million people, but 370 million are still exposed to this health hazard.

Yaws: Yaws is a widespread disease of tropical countries caused by an organism known as *Treponema pertenue*, and it is infecting millions. It is characterized by unsightly, disfiguring, ulcerating skin lesions—large, swollen, granulomatous areas—and as the disease progresses softening of the bones occurs, causing complete invalidism.

This disease is usually acquired in

childhood through abrasions in the skin of the feet. In tropical countries where the majority of children and many adults go barefoot the opportunity for infection is great. Where this disease is prevalent, 75 percent are infected before the age of 15.

In Haiti, 3,445,615 people were treated with penicillin in an intensive anti-yaws program. A check a year later indicated that only one-third of one percent of the people still had active yaws.

What has been accomplished in Haiti is being duplicated in Jamaica, Indonesia, Thailand, The Philippines, India, Laos, Liberia, and many other countries. It is estimated that in Africa there are 25 million people suffering from yaws, and they will be treated. Already the campaign has returned thousands to useful, productive lives.

Throughout the world, more than 50 million people have been examined and 15 million treated in the anti-yaws mass campaigns assisted by WHO. One injection of penicillin costs 15 cents and will bring about a cure.

Bilharziasis: Bilharziasis, a disease caused not by bacteria or virus, but by a parasite, is prevalent in Egypt and The Philippines. Less than ten years ago it was reported by Egyptian Dr. M. Khalil that "This disease causes a loss of 80 million Egyptian pounds yearly due to loss of production, manpower, and health services. It is estimated that one out of two deaths is due to it and that 10 million people are infected." The disease parasite is carried by two hosts: man and a snail. Parasite eggs discharged with human waste into canals and streams are eaten by snails that inhabit the waters. The eggs hatch while still inside the snails, and the larvae leave their hosts and swim in the wa-

They Shall Come Back

*Think you the dead will sleep, and quietly lie
Among the flowers spread beside the streams
Whose lullabies are for the young who die
In the visioned years, in the time of dreams;
Think you the dead have put the world aside,
Well lost, and care no more for earth and men,
Content that we remember why they died,
Stir not, nor turn their thoughts to us again.
A tumult in heaven tonight, a cry,
Full voiced among the frightened stars, a rush
Of quick and eager feet across the sky,
A shattering thunder in the thin moon's hush—*

*No rest, no peace for them, no flowered bed,
They know us all too well, these wise young dead.*

—EILEEN CAMERON HENRY

ters. They attach themselves to the skin of humans who come into contact with the water and bore within the body, then into the internal organs, where they develop into worms which mate, producing eggs which hatch more worms. Studies by WHO consultants in Africa and The Philippines are under way, and methods of control have been suggested.

The prevention of diseases described is but a small part of the work of WHO and UNICEF. Trachoma, typhoid, rabies, plague, poliomyelitis, leprosy, smallpox, and many other diseases are among their targets. UNICEF has aided hundreds of child-welfare programs in more than 75 countries, and has established more than 10,000 mother- and child-care centers where mothers learn how better to look after their families, and children get checkups and vaccinations. In Korea, an emergency feeding program was established which reached 2 million children.

Disease knows no national boundary!

THERE are areas in the world today where serious diseases are endemic as they were years ago. The world has become very small in the past few years. One can fly from the Middle East or Africa to Europe or the Americas in a few hours. A malarial- or yellow-fever-infected mosquito, a typhus-infected louse, a plague-infected flea, can travel just as fast in a plane but it can't travel as fast as a radio message. WHO, from its headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, broadcasts news of epidemics and health dangers to member nations around the world. Broadcasts from Singapore warn ships in the Seven Seas of epidemics and emergencies.

Few people know that yellow fever was rampant in Philadelphia and New Orleans some 70 years ago. There was necessity for complete quarantine. All who could fled. Of those remaining, thousands died. The United States has been visited by cholera extending as far west as the Mississippi Valley. Bubonic plague, which killed half the people in Europe in the 15th and 16th Centuries, visited southern California less than 30 years ago. Influenza was the initial cause of millions of deaths around the world a generation ago, and the recent spread of Asiatic influenza has proved that world-wide epidemics are still very possible. Whatever you think of the activities of the United Nations, there is one phase which should meet with your approval: that of contributing to the health of human beings. This work is monumental and well worth the millions of dollars that WHO and UNICEF expend. Indeed, when you consider the stake—the lives and health of 500 million children—it is a small price, surely.



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depend on tips or rumors. For a company may not pay a dividend, may not go forward. And stock prices go up and down.

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Opinion

FROM LETTERS, TALKS,
ROTARY PUBLICATIONS

A Huffing Army Tank

N. B. MUSSELMAN, *Rotarian*
Newspaper Publisher
Shawnee, Oklahoma

Assembling every week in thousands of cities and towns are tens of thousands of Rotarians. Among them are represented the best brains, financial resources, and what should be the strongest sources of influence in their communities. They come together. They chat briefly. They eat. They sing. They listen to a short program of speaking, or watch a prepared movie film. They separate. Occasionally they perform a bit of charity, or consummate a passing public service, such as ringing bells for the Salvation Army, making a few more recreational opportunities available for young people. Yet considering what the average Club does, contrasted to what its members collectively represent, it more nearly approximates an army tank huffing around to deliver individual sticks of candy.

Any Rotary Club, did it have a mind to, could establish a higher quality of public officials, eliminate the slum districts, overcome the localized objections which so long delay most public improvements, make and drive a success, even transform struggling industries

into important sources of permanent employment.—*From Rotary Bulletin, publication of the Rotary Club of Shawnee, Oklahoma.*

Memorial Day

FRANKLIN G. KEYES, *Steel-Tank Mfr.*
President, Rotary Club
Beatrice, Nebraska

I am the spirit of Memorial Days yet to come.

What is my future? Is it before me—or, paradoxically, behind me? Will I have the opportunity to shape it—or will it be shaped for me? Will my destiny be fulfilled by an atomic bomb, a hydrogen bomb, or some diabolical destruction by biological warfare? Will my dust mingle with that of my native land—or some distant foreign soil, or even some remote planet? Or, God willing, will man's avarice, greed, and killings be wiped from the face of the earth by kindness; understanding, and love—and God's eternal Hands make the future Memorial Days unnecessary? My friends the Spirits of Memorial Days Past and Present are dead—I am not born yet. You, who are living, and only you, with the help of God, can mold that answer.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

When Service Becomes a Joy

J. ROSCOE ELLIOTT, *Rotarian*
Physician and Surgeon
Laurel, Delaware

The kind of service that Rotary advocates is the kind of service that men follow at the command of duty; not because it is a duty, but because it gives them an opportunity to serve. Such men have built the world in its beauty. Such

men have worked the wonders of saving grace among the nations of the world. Such service we saw in the sacrifice of our forefathers in the building of America. Such people go about their duties speaking beautiful words, singing beautiful songs, painting beautiful pictures, and it is this interpretation of service which takes the actual sting out of service as interpreted by business and places it above the miasmic mists of petty jealousies and prejudices and lands it in the realm of service for service' sake. When one arrives at this understanding of service, then it is not difficult to take the idea of drudgery and humiliation out of it, and visualize clearly the real joy of service and understand that by doing one's duty one has entered into the divine and the sublime way of entering into the fullness of life. By so doing Rotary believes that service then becomes a joy because of the satisfaction that one derives from doing things that count in the world.—*From a Rotary Club address.*

When Rotary Gets into the Mind . . .

HENRY J. ARNOLD, *Rotarian*
College President Emeritus
Cooperstown, New York

Basically, Rotary is the confident expression of men's faith in themselves, but it is also an expression of their faith in their fellowmen. Every sincere Rotarian will seek consciously to make his life an example to others. He will always be found in the vanguard of the forces that crusade against dishonesty and corruption, whether on the local or the national level. He will align himself with community efforts to achieve wholesome

Gene of All Trades

THIS concerns a man named "Gene" Rideout and his Rotary friends in the farming community of Durham, Calif. He knew them all on a first-name basis and they all knew him—but not really well, for he'd only been a member a year, and that's how it all began.

One night at Club meeting he thought he had the answer. He decided that he'd spend a little time at the place of business of each Club member, start-

Cook and waiter one Saturday . . .



ing with rancher Vernon Fish. Claude A. Alexander, another rancher, heard Gene discussing his plans, offered him a chance to observe farming at close range by driving a tractor a few days. That's when the bidding started for Gene's services—with all proceeds going to the Club's project fund. By the time it was done, Gene, who spends his regular days at a desk as sales manager for the telephone company, had been lined up with five different jobs, none of them in the least like his normal tasks.

On succeeding Saturdays he doubled as dishwasher and fry cook at Thomas Smythe's restaurant; herded sheep and fixed corrals on the Vernon Fish ranch; worked as handyman on Howard Sohn-



. . . dairyman another, the versatile Gene wore many hats.

rey's 1,800-acre spread; milked his share of cows at Echo Lambert's dairy farm; and helped Claude Alexander get ready for rice harvesting.

The proceeds: \$105 for the Club and "pretty close to a million dollars' worth of added friendship."

It's probably little wonder that a few months later Eugene W. ("Gene") Rideout was elected 1957-58 President of the Rotary Club of Durham!



"I shot an arrow into the air, It fell to earth, I knew not where."

relationships among racial and religious groups and among the forces of labor and management. He will help in all efforts directed toward the achievement of international understanding and world peace.

My 32 years in Rotary have convinced me that our great world fellowship of men bound together in the spirit of tolerance and goodwill is a potent, continuing force for achieving stability and progress in our relations with other free nations of the world. When Rotary gets into the minds and spirits of men of goodwill all over the world, they are ready to become crusaders in the cause of world brotherhood.

Rotary

SPENCER C. ACKERMAN, Rotarian
Chamber of Commerce Director
Larned, Kansas

ROTARY

*The Rotary Club is meeting
At its usual place tonight,
We'll have the usual song fest
And then we'll eat a bite.
We'll chat with neighbor right and left,
We'll learn some local news,
Reluctantly we'll sign a check
To pay our monthly dues.*

*The food and conversation
Are the levellers of man.
And a hearty meal together
Is a part of Rotary's plan.
It creates a bond of feeling,
A sense of brotherhood,
For men who have a chance to talk
Are better understood.*

Classifications

KIM STEVENSON, Rotarian
Insurance Underwriter
Downey, California

I'm the new Classifications Chairman
And it really looks very simple
Because if a member is classified as
Flax Scutching and Hackling
He can't possibly be confused with
Composition and Casting
Or Deciduous-Fruit Growing
But it is harder to distinguish between
Carriage and Wagon Hardware,
Distributing
And Baby Carriage, Manufacturing
Or Wool Scouring and Carbonizing

And Wool "Nolls" and Waste
So let's not have any classifications that
Are difficult to differentiate
But keep them all simple such as
Numismatics and Philately
Or Sight-Seeing Services
And Water Tours and Excursions
And next year I only hope
I am Chairman of the Attendance
Committee
Or not even a Chairman.

Stewardship of a Classification

O. EDGAR WRIGHT, Rotarian
Clergyman
Winfield, Kansas

In visiting some of our finest Rotary Clubs I have sensed a lack of appreciation for the significance of our form of classification. There is a practical explanation for this, especially in communities where Rotary is not the only club.

Knowing outstanding citizens in town who would make good Club members, Rotarians are tempted to forget the classification requirements and to pressure the Committee to find a classification "for this wonderful fellow," or make one. Sometimes we find Clubs, eager to bring certain fellows into Rotary, actually conspiring with a proposed member to violate The Four-Way Test. It is my conviction that this is not so likely to be done when we get inspired by the true meaning of Rotary classification.

The word that best expresses and explains this meaning is the New Testament word "stewardship." According to the Bible and the dictionary, a steward is the manager of the business of another. A Rotarian is the manager of the classification which he holds, which is owned by his Club, and which has been lent to him, for the present, by his Club. The Club was chartered with a minimum of 25 such classifications, with at least 40 in the community. By its charter, your Club was authorized to lend these and other classifications, but was not, and will not be, authorized to give or sell any classifications.

Re: Fellowship of Fair Play

H. D. HUGHES, Rotarian
Manager, Teachers Agency
Chicago, Illinois

It is probably almost universal for us in Rotary to think of our weekly meeting as being divided into two parts: the "fellowship" part given over to the meal and to conversation, and the second part, dealing with the announcements, the transacting of Club business, and the program. And probably in almost every Club—perhaps in all Clubs—there is a tendency among some to let this idea of fellowship, as meaning conversation, extend over into the second part of the meeting.

What about the fellowship of fair play, the according of complete and respectful attention to the man whom we have asked to do a job for us and who is doing the best he can with it? What about the fellowship of courtesy,

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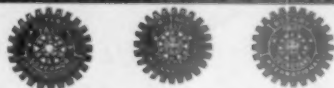
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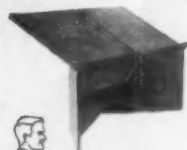
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and thoughtfulness, which dictates that the man whose duty it is to speak from the platform at a given time should not have to compete with any of the rest of us? What about the fellowship that says that the 99 percent who are listening respectfully and in a spirit of true comradeship to the presiding of-

ficer should not be annoyed by the one percent who have momentarily forgotten the canons of good taste? It is thrilling to me when I find at its best the strength of this type of fellowship on our weekly meetings. And what a wonderful effect it has on the character of the meeting!

Rotary Foundation Contributions

SINCE the report in the last issue of Rotary Clubs that have contributed to The Rotary Foundation on the basis of \$10 or more per member, 25 Clubs have become 100 percenters for the first time. (This brings the total first-time 100 percenters since July 1, 1957, to 233.) As of March 14, 1958, \$289,864 had been received since July 1, 1957. The latest first-time 100 percent contributors (with Club membership in parentheses) are:

AUSTRALIA

Dalby (34); Gawler (31); Newcastle (95).

CHINA

Taipei (114).

MEXICO

Oaxaca (26).

PORTUGAL

Setubal (25).

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Que Que (25).

UNITED STATES

Boca Raton, Fla. (27); Quincy, Fla. (40); West Monroe, La. (19); St. Louis, Mich. (15); Natchez, Miss. (86); Cocoa Beach, Fla. (22); Clarinda, Iowa (25); East Portland, Ore. (74); Arlington Heights, Ill. (26); Levittown, N. Y. (23); Hazelton, Pa. (89); Pompton Lakes, N. J. (28); Ashton, Idaho (17); Powell, Wyo. (40); Topton, Pa. (15); Basin, Wyo. (25); Chadron, Nebr. (33); Tecumseh, Mich. (49).

Clubs which have attained more than 100 percent status in contributions to The Rotary Foundation since July 1, 1957:

200 Percenters

Kimberly, B. C., Canada (39); Bradford, Pa. (102); Lansing, Mich. (198); Swampscott, Mass. (32); Wagner, So. Dak. (29); Menlo Park, Calif. (66); Ashfield, Australia (44); Blenheim, New Zealand (60); Orillia, Ont., Canada (50); Rio do Sul, Brazil (17); Emporium, Pa. (38); The Pelhams, N. Y. (27); Dunellen, N. J. (43); Springs, Union of South Africa (38); Miamisburg, Ohio (57); Nambour, Australia (34); Van Dyke, Mich. (22); Huntingdon Valley, Pa. (39); Chiba, Japan (33); Santo Andre, Brazil (41); Cambridge, Mass. (114); Manito, Ill. (20); Campsie, Australia (41); Fremont, Nebr. (100); Morehead City, N. C. (44); Loving, N. Mex. (12); Paoli-Malvern-Berwyn, Pa. (61); Chester, Pa. (113); Nelson, B. C., Canada (86); West Chester, Pa. (110); Columbus, Ohio (419); Sulphur, Okla. (24); Elizabeth, N. J. (108); Cristobal (Canal Zone)-Colon (Panama) (56); South Park (Beaumont), Tex. (33); Northampton, Mass. (72); Leesburg, Fla. (57); New Westminster, B. C., Canada

(109); Denton, Tex. (88); Newtown Square, Pa. (45); Kearney, Nebr. (46); Randolph-Holbrook, Mass. (37); Selma, Ala. (73); Swarthmore, Pa. (54); Hodgenville, Ky. (22); Central Perkioemen, Schwenksville, Pa. (31); Artesia, N. Mex. (38); Tunkhannock, Pa. (32); Connellsville, Pa. (39); Northport, N. Y. (44); East Bakersfield, Calif. (49); Weatherly, Pa. (13); Bristol, Pa. (45); Cape Charles, Va. (28); Bondi Junction, Australia (44).

300 Percenters

Selbyville, Del. (28); Ardmore, Pa. (80); Marshalltown, Iowa (96); Darby-Lansdowne, Pa. (60); Watertown, So. Dak. (71); Somerset, Pa. (54); Waverly, Va. (8); East Portland, Ore. (74); Glenside, Pa. (46).

400 Percenters

North Boroughs, Pa. (60); Wellington, New Zealand (119); York, Pa. (269).

500 Percenters

Sidney, N. Y. (42); Panhandle, Tex. (23); Fortuna, Calif. (51).

1,000 Percenters

Glens Falls, N. Y. (162).

2,500 Percenters

Newton, N. J. (84); Bakersfield, Calif. (204).



A prize in a recent "Dutch auction" in the Rotary Club of Fortuna, Calif., is held by Richard Fleisher, who initiated the idea to increase Club funds for The Rotary Foundation. In the auction bidding, each participant pays his money as he bids. A secret time limit ends with a bell—and the final bidder gets the object.

Is Your Child College Material?

[Continued from page 27]

maturity, however, represent considerations with which we as parents are directly involved. Thoughtful parents will concentrate upon their children's weaknesses just as they help with a particularly tough assignment in algebra or history. Certainly, none of us is perfect; sometimes we have to realize our own limitations may be reflected in the personalities of our youngsters. Above all, we should try to avoid rationalizing, or trying to make excuses for the flaws in Junior's academic armor.

I imagine that every high-school counsellor and college admissions officer has heard a hundred times the plaintive words "But Junior is a *good* boy! I know he has the ability. I am confident he'll come through if you will only give him a chance." The pathway to failure in college is paved with such good intentions.

In most good colleges, the opportunity for higher education is regarded as a privilege. That is why there are entrance requirements. It is worth spending time—*much* time—on the subject. Unfortunately, some of us are willing to spend more time and money in buying new cars than we are in the wise selection of a college for our children. College admissions is a tricky business, but an important one. And your child and mine are well worth the effort.

Here are a few final pointers that you may find helpful:

—Discuss your child's college potential with his principal, counsellor, or teacher. Be sure you know what courses he is taking and whether they will prepare him for college entrance.

—Get better acquainted with your child. Assess his weak and strong points. Talk frankly and help him to a better understanding of himself.

—Begin to straighten out the matter of educational goals. Be sure you and your wife are in agreement or at least that you understand each other.

—Study the college field thoroughly. Start to determine the kind of college you and Junior want. There are many of them—about 1,800 in the United States alone!

—Take your children on visits to colleges if possible. It's a wonderful idea to work such trips in with your vacation plans. You'll be agreeably surprised at how fast you can pick up important pointers—and how much the family will enjoy the experience.

The prospect of a college education is a challenge and an opportunity. But, first of all, our youngsters must prove that they *belong* in college.

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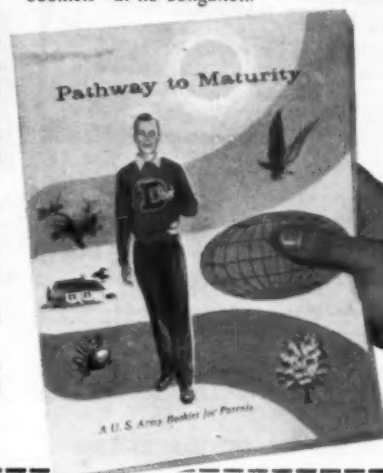
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Never before has the Army had so many opportunities for a youth to plan for a rewarding service career. By familiarizing yourself with the opportunities offered by today's modern Army, you will perform a very real service both for the young men you counsel and for your country's defense effort.

If you are sending for this booklet as a parent, why not request several additional copies for your friends with teenage sons? If you represent a community service organization, please feel free to ask for as many copies as your organization is able to distribute. In addition, your local Army Recruiting Station representatives want you to know they wish to cooperate with you in every way

possible and will be glad to answer your questions or supply you with other guidance booklets—at no obligation.



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Europe's New Giant: The Common Market

[Continued from page 11]

the four—French, German, Italian, and Benelux—tariffs now in force and abide by the international rules. But since the Italian and French tariffs are high and only the Benelux low, it will be a high average. Not so high, the Community spokesmen say, as the British or American ones. They claim that it will also be immensely simpler than national tariffs, a practical point of some impor-

tance: the 30,000 current items will be cut to a third of that number.

These varied doubts and problems are important, but a reform on the scale of the Common Market without risks would be unnatural. They do not cancel the fact that it marks an immense step forward on a journey from which there is no complete return. Europe, which seemed to be on its knees in the days

before Marshall aid, is now showing a political and economic resilience which statesmen prayed for but on which they hardly counted.

If the Common Market produces only some of the results expected of it, Europe can become what the recent boom has already begun to make it, the second motor of the non-Communist world. It should be able to use its inventive brains and skills to far greater effect and create a two-way traffic in the Atlantic Community which is badly needed.

It should also in the long run release more capital for the underdeveloped areas. There are some signs of this in the "Eurafrican" investment fund the Six have set up. It would add 580 million dollars in the next five years mainly to investments in French Negro Africa (but not in Algeria), where France already spends almost as much as the whole of U. S. annual foreign aid to the Afro-Asian world.

Finally, and more remotely, some of the leaders of the Six undoubtedly hope that their Community could one day attract the Eastern satellites, especially Poland, and lead to a firm, pacific settlement in Europe.

Inevitably, most of this is promise not performance and we live in a dangerous world. But the Six have come surprisingly far since M. Schuman proposed his plan in 1950. They have made tremendous mental readjustments—probably the hardest readjustments to make in old countries dragging a heavy past behind them. There are gathering signs of similar changes among their neighbors, including Britain. It is partly because of the new prospects this opened up that Europeans remain, on the whole and despite all their recent shocks, hopeful for the future.

The Heart Must Turn

*Once a gossip mountain stream companioned me
Through a green-wind lea,
There was a curling feather of path to follow
To a dark fern hollow,
And, over all, a wedgewood sky to lean
Its elbows on a hill where pine and oak
Often wore a crown of chimney smoke,
A scarf of thistle over misty green.*

*On brown pine needles under the patchwork sky
I used to lie
And dream of strange far roads out yonder,
Roads to wander. . . .
How could I know that the years would burn
Youth's bright bridges, leaving only
Memory stark and lonely
Where the heart, regretting, must forever turn.*

—ALMA ROBISON HIGBEE

THE ROTARIAN

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I Was a Rotary Speaker in Norway

By WILLIAM F. KIMES

College Business Manager; Rotarian,
Westminster-Midway City, Calif.

SOONER or later, nearly every Rotarian is given the privilege of speaking before his own Club. Then as he matures and enjoys unusual experiences and achieves special goals, he is also often asked to speak at neighboring Clubs—another privilege of Rotary.

As I planned a trip to Scandinavia last Summer, it occurred to me that Clubs there might be interested in having a travel program of colored slides which I had put together. Such a program might be of a Rotarian's vacation trip to some scenic area of the U.S.A. The first problem was to present the idea to the Clubs. A program without a Club is just one degree less critical than a Club without a program.

As our first step, my wife, Mayme, and I took a map of Norway and the *Official Directory* of Rotary International and listed the meeting day and hour for each Club in the areas we hoped to travel through. Our first overseas touch was the 24-hour time system used in these countries—19 o'clock was 7 P.M. We decided on a trip from Oslo through Lillhammer, Bergen, Trondheim, Hammerfest, Karasjok, Kirkenes, Tromsø, and back to Narvik. On the trip it would be possible to attend three Rotary meetings: in Trondheim, Hammerfest, and Kirkenes.

The next step was to attempt to "sell" ourselves and our program to the Clubs in question. We evidently succeeded, as cordial answers were received following my letters of explanation as to my plan.

Soon we were off.

Our excitement grew as we neared our first presentation in Trondheim. Here we were, "foreigners," supposing ourselves capable of presenting programs to a group of busy men who perhaps would understand few of our words. Had we made a mistake in coming?

As soon as we arrived at our hotel in Trondheim, I put a telephone call in for the Secretary of the Club. The meeting, he told me, would start at 12:30. Yes, a projector and screen were available. Professor Solsnaes would meet us. Hardly had the receiver been replaced on the hook than a call came from Professor Solsnaes. He and Mrs. Solsnaes would meet us at 11:30 in the lobby of the Hotel Britannia, where the Rotary meeting was regularly held. This would be our big moment.

MAY, 1958

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The professor and his wife were most friendly people. My wife and Mrs. Solsnaes were immediately at ease with each other and soon were off on an excursion of their own. Rotary had opened the door of friendship.

During the Summer Rotary Clubs in Norway do not serve a meal; instead you may have an open-faced sandwich or sweet cake, and a drink of coffee,

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

THE wise traveller, the self-indulgent and the happy one, is he who never looks at his timetable and hides his watch.

—John Mason Brown
American Author

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

milk, or beer. You pay for what you take from the serving table. In none of these Clubs was there the practice of the pledge to the flag, opening prayer, or singing. The President simply called the meeting to order.

In Trondheim I was introduced in remarkably good English by the President. Most of the members must have understood my remarks because they laughed in the right places. There was a

nice round of applause at the end of the slide presentation, as well as after the President had expressed appreciation on behalf of the members. After the meeting several men stopped to thank me. One had a son attending San Jose State College in California, under the sponsorship of the Rotary Club of San Jose. Professor Solsnaes completed the success of the meeting by complimenting the program and my "slow, clear diction."

We spent a most stimulating evening in the Solsnaes home. We were intrigued with their stories of life during the Nazi occupation, their mountain *hytte* (hut), and their hiking vacations. We discussed education and government. We talked about our families and friends.

When they learned that we would be in Stockholm, Sweden, they said: "You must meet our dear friends the Vicksorsens. We shall write them you are coming."

(When we were in Stockholm, we did meet the Vicksorsens and were invited to their home for afternoon coffee. A fine collection of knives artistically arranged on the fireplace wall was an immediate conversation center. A three-legged copper tea kettle that graced the hearth became the object of a shopping

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tour the next morning in "old" Stockholm. Mrs. Viktorsen was a most delightful shopping companion. The end result was our purchasing not one but two copper kettles. One is 100 years old, and we now use it daily to heat water for tea; the other, more nearly 200 years old, now gleams by our fireside. Rotary had opened another of friendship's doors.)

Our Rotary program in Hammerfest was much the same in nature as in Trondheim. This time it was Dr. Trygve Hansen who was our host. We were guests at a hotel party following the meeting and visited his office and home at midnight (the sun was shining). As we were preparing to leave the next afternoon by boat for the North Cape, Dr. Hansen came to our hotel with a box of chocolates for my wife and several colored slides of the Lapps for me.

We learned at that time that the Hansens would be coming to the United States in the Fall. Dr. Hansen offered to bring a program to our Club. He and Mrs. Hansen would be delighted to be our guests while in southern California. In November the Hansens did come and Dr. Hansen furnished the ladies' night program for our Club (Westminster-Midway City), which was a movie of the Spring trek of the Lapp reindeer. Our ladies are still talking about the interesting couple from Norway.

The next morning as we arrived at the dock to board the shore boat which would take us to the seaplane, there were a couple of Rotarians and our good hosts of the night before to bid us adieu.

In Kirkenes, on the Russian border, we were treated as visiting dignitaries. It started with being met in a car by two members some two hours out at a bus station. After the Rotary Club program we were taken to the Russian border, a tourist attraction, and given a piece of the "iron curtain": barbed wire. The next morning there was fishing for

salmon on the Pasquick River—no salmon, but a fine fishing trip and one sea trout. Then in the evening we were taken to the *hytte* of the Club Secretary with two other members and their wives. Our host had lived some two years with a Lapp family during World War II; the stories he told of his experiences were fascinating. It was a memorable evening. Now we want to return some August for a bird hunt over to Finland when the ground covering turns red.

In planning our trip we found it would not be possible to be in Tromsø for the regular Rotary meeting. However, since it would be necessary to lay over there from 18 to 23 o'clock before we could board the boat for Harstad, we had written to the Secretary of the Rotary Club of Tromsø, Sigurd Winther Hansen, asking if it would be possible to meet a Rotary family. What a delightful answer came: "It will be a pleasure for my wife and me to meet you and show you what is worth seeing here, if you will write and tell the name of the ship on which you are travelling. I am not quite sure of the meaning of the word 'Rotary Ann.' Please explain it for me when you write again."

As we embarked from the seaplane in Tromsø, we were greeted by Rotarian Hansen, who is chief of the weather bureau, and his lovely wife and daughter. After a tour through the weather station, we were taken to the floor that made up the apartment of the Hansens. There were those eye-appealing open-faced sandwiches, cakes, and coffee. A wonderful evening of friendship ended at midnight—it was cloudy but daylight when we boarded the boat for Harstad. Again we were grateful for another rich experience made possible through Rotary fellowship.

When next the opportunity to travel comes my way, I hope it will be travel as a Rotary speaker at Clubs along my route. "Rotary" is truly a magic word!



Buildings in Bergen are typical of the architecture to be found in Northern Norway, where everything is built of wood. Bergen's Rotary Club was organized in 1924.

Personalia

[Continued from page 48]

cherished Silver Beaver Award. . . . "Man of the Year" in business education, selected by the National Association and Council of Business Schools, is J. L. HARMAN, SR., of Bowling Green, Ky. . . . HUBERT GARRECHT, of Memphis, Tenn., has become the "United States Number One Milkman" as the result of his election to the presidency of the Milk Industry Foundation. . . . World-famed urologist and former president of the American Medical Association, DR. ELMER HESS, of Erie, Pa., has been named 1958 State Chairman of the Pennsylvania Crusade for Cancer Control. . . . JOSEPH PALLADI, Catonsville, Md., Rotarian who emigrated from Italy more than 40 years ago and became one of the leading builders in the United States, has been named "Ameritan of the Year 1958" by the Maryland Lodge of the Order Sons of Italy in America.



Garrecht



Palladi

The award recognized his many contributions to his community and to the Italo-American group in particular. . . . In honor of WILLIAM B. ROBERTSON, "BILLY ROBERTSON Day" was recently celebrated in the Rotary Club of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. The 90-year-old member was acclaimed as "one of the most active and stimulating members of the Club." . . . Named "Technical Man of the Year in the Central Ohio Area" was GORDON B. CARSON, of Columbus, Ohio, dean of Ohio State University's College of Engineering. . . . FRANK J. CALCAGNI has been chosen to lead the new Industrial Development Commission of Cranston, R. I.



Golden wedding-anniversary celebrants are Rotarian and Mrs. Dominic Daloise, of Trail, B. C., Canada. Shortly before, he had been named Trail's "Best Citizen for 1957" by a special award committee which applauded his 50-year record of service to the town. He emigrated from Italy 54 years ago.

MAY, 1958

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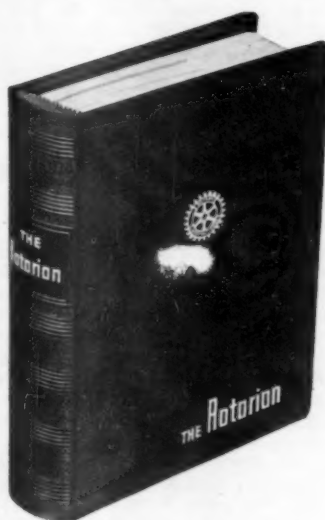
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Chinese	18.0 x 11.8	2250	985		
Kerman	27.2 x 16.2	7500	2750		
Shah Abbas	18.0 x 16.5	4250	1895		
Hamadan	10.1 x 5.0	595	260		
Serebend	19.6 x 7.6	1950	925		
Fereghan	20.1 x 7.9	1950	825		
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Your Letters

[Continued from page 2]

for the development of manufacturing units where small and large industry will lease-purchase. This would allow a vast segment of our marginal farmers to find work and still be able to live in the rural surroundings they like so well at less cost.

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A definite plan gradually to reduce and eliminate all subsidies and to develop self-liquidating rural manufacturing units will assist in solving the nation's farm problems with a true American approach.

The place and size of the units to be constructed would be determined by a study of farmer-employee work potential available. Farm county agents could assist in this study, with the guidance of responsible groups to assure the proper utilization of favorable plant units.

This survey would be a more democratic approach to the problem than a continued handout or subsidy, so called, to a few large operators at the expense of the family-sized farmer and urban taxpayers.

Münster Valley Scenes Familiar

For JOHN RITZENTHALER, *Rotarian Cleaning-Cloths Distributor*
New York, New York

In **THE ROTARIAN** for March I was pleased to see an article on my friend and countryman Dr. Albert Schweitzer in his home in Münster Valley, where we both came from. All scenes I am very familiar with, and I was a visitor in Dr. Schweitzer's home only recently, as well as on other previous occasions.

I am quite sure that my fellow Rotarians in near-by Colmar will appreciate the article, too.

Experience in South America

Told by HERBERT S. SHUEY, *Rotarian Metallurgist*
San Francisco, California

It has been my good fortune to have travelled over a considerable part of the world. Many, many times I have had it impressed upon me that the most valuable and helpful passport one can carry is a membership card in a Rotary Club. Fred B. Barton in his *Join Rotary and See the World* [**THE ROTARIAN** for January] made that point amply clear. An experience in South America underscores what I have in mind.

We arrived by train at the frontier of a country high in the Andes at 5 in the morning. We were carrying several cameras and a considerable amount of color film. We had been warned many times that probably they would be confiscated on entering the country. The inspector was going through our bags quite minutely when I asked him in Spanish—no English being spoken in this small Andean town—if there was

a Rotary Club there. He replied, "Yes." I explained that I was a Rotarian and asked him to convey my regrets to the President of the Club—if he knew him, and he did—that I could not attend his meeting a few days hence. A year or two before, my Club, the Rotary Club of San Francisco, had a program honoring his country. It so "happened" that I had a copy of the program, which was printed in Spanish, in my pocket. I presented it to the inspector. As my name was on the program, he was convinced I was bona fide. He was so impressed by our honoring his country that he concluded his inspection, closed our bags, and personally picked them up and started to carry them to a waiting railroad day coach on a siding an eighth of a mile away. This meant *something* in an altitude of 13,000 feet at 5 o'clock in the morning, with no breakfast in prospect for several hours!

On the way along the track I asked him why he was extending so many courtesies to us. He said the answer was simple. He pointed out a small clinic which was founded and maintained by the Rotary Club of the town. He added that Rotarians were the only people in the town who were doing anything constructive for the community. So when a Rotarian came through—especially from another country—they wanted to do everything possible to make his journey easier. That is why he, a non-Rotarian, was doing all he could for us.

Many similar experiences in other lands have convinced me that I can unqualifiedly say that my Rotary membership is the most valuable passport I have ever carried and I am sure that others will have the same experience when they travel to other parts of the world.

Travel Issue Approved

By BEATRICE PADILLA
Granddaughter of *Rotarian*
Manila, The Philippines

I am inspired to write you my heartfelt congratulations for the wonderful Travel Issue [**THE ROTARIAN** for January]. My grandfather, who is a Rotarian, brought it home and, believe me, I never tire of reading it. I guess it's because I love to travel and I can't afford it except through magazines. After reading all those wonderful travel articles I felt as if I had been there myself!

Right Bird, Wrong Book

Says JEANETTE E. WINTERS, *Librarian*
Red Oak, Iowa

In *Stripped Gears* in **THE ROTARIAN** for April, one of the questions in the quiz "Page Audubon (Revised)" is, "What bird is the author of *Robinson Crusoe*?" The answer given was "Swift." I have never heard of a bird called Daniel Defoe, who wrote *Robinson Crusoe*, so I presume Helen Pettigrew, who submitted the quiz, was referring to *Gulliver's Travels*, by Jonathan Swift.

ENS. NOTE: Librarian Winters is right of course. A case of right answer, wrong question.

Some 'Famous Firsts' in Rotary

WHEN did Rotary first cross a national boundary? Who was the first Editor of THE ROTARIAN? Which Rotary Club was the first organized in Asia? There are many significant "firsts" in Rotary's history. Here are some of them:

The first Rotary Club: Chicago, Illinois.

The first meeting of the first Rotary Club: February 23, 1905.

The first President of the first Club: Silvester Schiele, a coal dealer.

The first to introduce singing in a Rotary Club: Harry L. Ruggles, in 1905, in the Chicago Club.

The first Rotary emblem: a wagon wheel adopted in 1906.

The first community project: a public comfort station opened in 1907 in Chicago's City Hall.

The first Club to hold regular weekly luncheon meetings: Oakland, California.

The first Rotary Convention: in August, 1910, in Chicago.

The first united body of Rotary Clubs: the National Association of Rotary Clubs formed in 1910.

The first Club organized outside the United States: Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, in 1910.

The first Club organized outside North America: Dublin, Ireland, in 1911.

The first President of the National Association of Rotary Clubs: Paul P. Harris, the Founder of Rotary.

The first issue of Rotary's official Magazine: THE NATIONAL ROTARIAN published in January, 1911.

The first Editor of the Magazine: Chesley R. Perry, who was also the first Secretary of the National Association.

The first Rotary headquarters: opened in 1910 in the Calumet Building in Chicago.

The first to use the words "He Profits Most Who Serves Best": Arthur Frederick Sheldon, of Chicago, in addressing a Rotary Convention in Portland, Oregon, in 1911.

The first model Club Constitution: adopted in 1912 at the Rotary Convention in Duluth, Minnesota.

The first use of additional active membership: in 1915.

The first Club organized outside English-speaking countries: Havana, Cuba, in 1916.

The first man from outside the U.S.A. to be elected President of Rotary: E. Leslie Pidgeon, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

The first Rotary Foundation Fellowship awards: the 18 granted in 1947.

The first Club organized on the South American Continent: Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1918.

The first Club in Asia: Manila, The Philippines, in 1919.

The first Club in Continental Europe: Madrid, Spain, in 1920.

The first "Boys Week" observance by a Rotary Club: in New York, New York, in 1920.

The first "House of Friendship" at a Rotary Convention: the "hospitality hut" at the Atlantic City Convention in 1920.

The first Rotary Convention held outside North America: the 12th Annual Convention in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1921.

The first use of the name "Rotary International": in 1922, when the name was changed from the International Association of Rotary Clubs.

The first Club in Africa: in Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, in 1921.

The first Club in Australia: in Melbourne, in 1921.

The first Convention to be held in Canada: Toronto, Ontario, in 1924.

The first Regional Conference: the Pacific Regional Conference in Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1926.

The first President of Rotary International from Europe: Sydney W. Pascal, of London, England, in 1931.

The first year in Rotary's history when there was a loss in membership: in 1932, a year of world-wide depression. Membership was approximately 155,000.

The first use of past service membership: in 1930, the year Rotary celebrated its Silver Anniversary.

The first use of senior active membership: in 1939.

The first Rotary President from the Southern Hemisphere: Armando de Arruda Pereira (1940-41), of São Paulo, Brazil.

The first Rotary relief work for war sufferers: the donation of \$50,000 in 1940 for direct war relief through the Red Cross, and the establishment of a Rotary Relief Fund to help Rotarians and their families in war-torn countries.

The first Rotary Convention held in the Southern Hemisphere: in 1948 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

The first Convention to pass the 15,000 mark in attendance: in New York, New York, in 1949.

The first time the number of nations represented at a Convention reached 78: in 1957 at Lucerne, Switzerland, this being the most international of Rotary Conventions to date.



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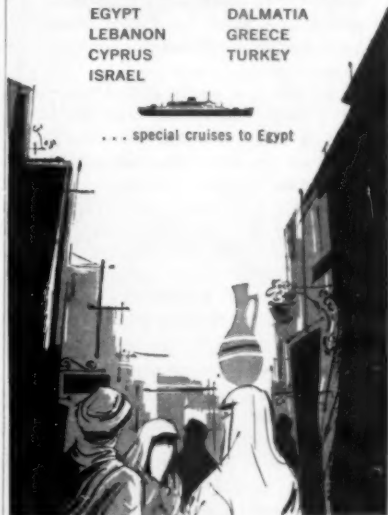
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HOBBY Hitching Post

A HOBBYIST who knows how to hit the mark is ROTARIAN RUSSELL ALLEN, executive of a poultry equipment machinery company in Ottumwa, Iowa. He tells what kind of marks he hits and how he hits them in the story that follows.

TO ME there is nothing more thrilling than to shoulder a rifle and proceed to put a number of consecutive shots right in the 10-ring of a target. For nearly 25 years I have been a follower of the sport of rifle shooting, and its satisfactions have increased for me through the years. My interest in marksmanship began on the Colorado prairies where, as a boy, I hunted jack rabbits and that invader of good pasture land, the prairie dog. That was in the years before buffalo grass was replaced by wheat.

My shooting today, as it has been for years, is confined almost entirely to competitive matches under the auspices of organized rifle groups. I use a Remington M 37 match rifle equipped with a 16-power telescopic sight. In the National Rifle Association I hold the rating of "Master." This is the ruling body of the sport in America, having been organized in 1871 to standardize such things as targets and distances, and to arrange championship matches.

I formerly participated in the Illowa Rifle Association contests, which bring together riflemen mostly from Illinois and Iowa, but also from several other surrounding States. The year I was high-score winner in Illowa competition, I scored 3,134 out of a possible 3,200. Other high spots in my shooting activities are the several matches I have won in the Iowa Hawkeye indoor competition. In these shoots the marksman fires from 50 feet in four different positions.

Shooting with my high-powered rifle on outdoor ranges, the standard distances are 200, 300, 500, 600, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. The high-power competitive program conducted by the National Rifle Association is divided into events for the U. S. Army rifle, and contests open to match rifles with match sights. The program also includes sections for the small-bore rifle (.22 caliber), the pistol, and the revolver.

When rifle shooting became popular following the Civil War, the guns used were generally muzzle loaders, with black powder as the explosive. The bullets they fired travelled about 1,000 feet a second. Today bullet velocity is faster than 4,000 feet a second. This higher speed has made wind, drift, and atmospheric conditions less of a problem for the rifleman. Still, when you see a marksman hit a target dead center, or break a clay pigeon at 25 yards, don't think his skill includes nothing more than pulling a trigger. Higher bullet velocity helps the rifleman only if he has made all his calculations correctly.

In addition to my shooting in contests, I also give demonstrations of marksmanship at sports shows and for church groups and civic and service organizations, including Rotary Clubs. My trick shots include snapping toothpicks at 50 feet, snuffing out candles, shooting through the hole in a phonograph record, and other shots that require careful aiming at small targets.

This sport, one of the oldest in America, goes back to the days of the pioneers and shoots that tested their gunnery skill. Today, statistics show that the sport is still popular and is winning new enthusiasts every year. I'm not at all surprised.

I think it's wonderful!



With his M 37 rifle in hand and his shooting jacket on, Marksman Allen stands beside his gun case and some of the contest medals he has won. He's a trick-shot expert with a rifle.



"It says, 'Insert pointed end into ground. Push firmly down. Tilt-lift out. Repeat as often as necessary. Fill with water to the depth desired.'"

What's Your Hobby?

Whatever it may be, someone on the other side of the world may have the same hobby interest as you. Perhaps THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM, by listing you below, will bring you and your fellow hobbyist together—that is, if you are a Rotarian or the wife or child of a Rotarian. His only request is that you acknowledge correspondence which might come to you following the listing.

Primitive Americana: George J. Moss (collects primitive Americana, with particular emphasis on flat irons; wishes to hear from any Rotarian with similar interest; would welcome irons for collection), 1417 Lincoln Ave., Pompton Lakes, N. J., U.S.A.

Spoons: Mrs. Kenneth Hoekwater (wife of Rotarian—collects unusual spoons), 618 S. Lake St., Boyne City, Mich., U.S.A.

Stamps: Suzanne Proulx (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects stamps; will exchange Canadian, German, etc., stamps for those of South American countries), 49 Viau St., Valleyfield, Que., Canada.

Pen Pals: The following have indicated their interest in having pen friends:

Gloria McCarty (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in movies and movie stars, sports, animals, travel), 1516 E. Tenth St., Vancouver, Wash., U.S.A.

Ruth Hoyle (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes French-speaking pen friend of same age; interested in sports, World Guides, cooking, dancing, music), 93 Rolph St., Tillsonburg, Ont., Canada.

Rosemary Sawtell (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interests include Girl Guides, collecting native wild flowers), 4 Acacia St., Eastwood, Sydney, Australia.

Lucia Rojo (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 16-22 in Spanish- or English-speaking country; likes music, science, swimming, collecting souvenirs), Apartado Postal No. 333, Tijuana, Mexico.

Marilyn Moger (10-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friend outside U.S.A.; enjoys football, baseball, basketball, swimming), 189 Gulf St., Milford, Conn., U.S.A.

Sonia Gundalupé (19-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects handkerchiefs, pencils, stickers from colleges and universities of other countries; interested in biking, swimming, popular music, photography), 61 Rizal Avenue St., San Pablo, The Philippines.

Lita Guadalupe (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—collects handkerchiefs, pencils, stickers from colleges and universities of other countries; interested in biking, swimming, popular music, photography), 61 Rizal Avenue St., San Pablo, The Philippines.

Jane L. Mando (11-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friend outside U.S.A.; preferably in Switzerland and Japan; interested in music, Girl Scouts, church choir, dancing, piano), 501 N. Main St., Mocksville, N. C., U.S.A.

Christine Anne Virginia Dear (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in Girl Guides, hockey, netball, collecting china animals), Rose Grange, Great Paxton, Huntingdon, England.

Peter Smith (16-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes English-speaking pen pals outside New Zealand; collects stamps; interested in photography and piano), 71 Gillies Ave., Taupo, New Zealand.

Barbara Hamilton (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondents outside Australia; enjoys movies, dancing, sports), 119 Lennox St., Casino, Australia.

Peggy Martin (8-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals her age; interests include Brownies, Boston terriers, collecting dolls), Box 96, Rocky Mount, Va., U.S.A.

Glen Robert Mills (13-year-old son of Rotarian—interests include science, astronomy, physics, aviation, building model airplanes; will exchange designs and planes for building models), Loyal, Wis., U.S.A.

Jimmie Mills (12-year-old son of Rotarian—likes study of North American Indians and building models of Indian war weapons), Loyal, Wis., U.S.A.

Yvonne Lim Ilvie Lan (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes English-speaking pen friends her age; interested in stamps, postcards, collecting dolls of other countries), Dj. Djendral Sudirman 161, Palembang, Indonesia.

Mrs. Lim Tjong Hian (wife of Rotarian—wishes English-speaking pen friends in U.S.A., Canada, Germany, Japan, India; interested in sports, collecting fashion books, earrings, view cards, cooking), Dj. Djendral Sudirman 161, Palembang, Indonesia.

Richard Werner (9-year-old son of Rotarian—desires boy pen pals outside U.S.A.), 1934 Regent St., Madison 5, Wis., U.S.A.

David Kerstein (13-year-old son of Rotarian—will exchange Scout patches and other paraphernalia), 54 Gardner Rd., Brookline 46, Mass., U.S.A.

Nancy Neighbors (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pal in Italy; interests include dancing, popular music, swimming), Swainsboro, Ga., U.S.A.

Cynthia Barrows (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondents aged 15-17 outside U.S.A. and Canada; interests include music, swimming, horseback riding), 827 N. Connecticut, Royal Oak, Mich., U.S.A.

Bonnie Howard (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—likes music, movies, dancing), 303 N. Cedar Dr., Covina, Calif., U.S.A.

Lester Rakik (16-year-old son of Rotarian—collects stamps and postmarks), Route 3, Mitchell, So. Dak., U.S.A.

Jean Myerson (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes friends in U.S.A., England, Australia, South America, France; enjoys records, picture postcards, sports, photography), 18 Protea St., Paarl Cape, Union of South Africa.

John Lim (17-year-old son of Rotarian—interested in stamps, postcards, first-day covers, sports), 1604 F. M. Guerrero St., Tondo, Manila, The Philippines.

Celso Lim (15-year-old son of Rotarian—interests include stamps, sports, woodcraft), P. O. Box 176, Davao, The Philippines.

Josefina V. Los Baños (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in stamps, swimming, biking, badminton, ping-pong), P. O. Box 50, Legaspi, Albay, The Philippines.

Mary Lou Ingles (15-year-old daughter of Rotarian—enjoys stamp collecting, swimming, biking, badminton, ping-pong), c/o Albay Provincial Hospital, Legaspi, Albay, The Philippines.

Beverly Ray (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—interested in music, dancing, sports, Nature), 1508 W. Louisiana, McKinney, Tex., U.S.A.

Pamela Miller (17-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes teen-age pen friends in Great Britain, Europe, North and South America; enjoys music, literature, art, travel, sports), 78 Anzac Parade, Wanganui, New Zealand.

Royce Elaine Campbell (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondents in U. S. colleges; interests include music, sports, roller skating), 720 Main St., Suisun, Calif., U.S.A.

Syed Maroof (17-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes pen friends outside India; interested in stamps, view cards, painting, carving, sculpture, making pictures with straw, badminton), "Cleveland," No. 106, Barnes Place, Colombo 7, Ceylon.

Murray Mitchell (15-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes pen pals of same age in British Empire excluding New Zealand, Australia, Union of South Africa; collects British Empire stamps and will exchange; also collects first-day covers), Oxford St., Te Puke, Bay of Plenty, New Zealand.

Sirajuddin F. (16-year-old son of Rotarian—wishes pen pals aged 14-20; interests include swimming, cycling, hiking, and stamp, postcard, and coin collecting), % Fidahusen Tyeball, 38, Scotts Road, Singapore 9, Singapore.

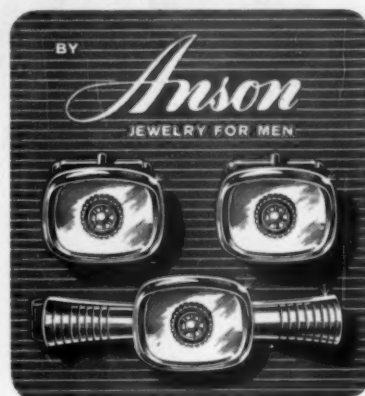
Kay Thompson (13-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends in Hawaii, Alaska, France, Bermuda, The Netherlands; interested in swimming, baseball, dancing, Girl Scouts, Rainbow Girls), 707 Ninth St., Elizabeth, Pa., U.S.A.

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Stripped GEARS



My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to *Stripped Gears*, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. The following favorite comes from George Jary, Secretary of the Rotary Club of Crawley, England.

A schools inspector entered a classroom whilst the Scripture lesson was in progress, and to get an idea of the standard of teaching he decided to ask the children some questions. Calling on one small boy, he asked, "Who broke down the walls of Jericho?" The boy answered, "Not me, sir." The inspector turned to the teacher and asked, "Is this the usual standard in this class?" The teacher replied, "The boy is usually quite honest, and I believe him."

Leaving the room in disgust, the inspector sought out the headmaster and explained what had transpired. The headmaster said, "I've known both teacher and boy concerned for several years, and I'm sure that neither of them would do a thing like that."

By this time the inspector was furious and reported the incident to the Director of Education. The Director said, "I feel, y'know, that we are making a mountain out of a molehill in this case. I suggest that we pay the bill and write the sum off."

Worker's Compensation

When it begins to blow and snow,
At least you have no lawns to mow.

—H. GLENN CARSON

T Openers

Each of the following 12 clues pertains to a word beginning with the letter "L." The words are of varying length.

1. Stimulus. 2. Revenue. 3. Likeness.
4. False god. 5. Kind. 6. Life tendencies.
7. Within. 8. Wrath. 9. Notion. 10. Dialect. 11. Deny. 12. Blind alley.

This quiz was submitted by Faye Chilcote Walker, of Columbus, Ohio.

Of the People

Governing bodies of modern countries vary in name as well as in nature. Can you match the governing body in the first paragraph with the country it represents in the second paragraph?

1. Aithing. 2. Cortes. 3. Diet. 4. Parliament. 5. National Assembly. 6. Grand

National Assembly. 7. National Congress. 8. Knesset. 9. Riksdag. 10. Bundestag.

- (a) Israel. (b) Turkey. (c) Spain. (d) West German Republic. (e) Iceland. (f) Brazil. (g) Italy. (h) India. (i) Japan. (j) Sweden.

This quiz was submitted by Antoinette G. Wilke, of Lexington, North Carolina.

The answers to these quizzes will be found in the next column.

Twice Told Tales

Little boy: "What do you repair these shoes with?"

Cobbler: "Hide."

Little boy: "Why should I hide?"

Cobbler: "Hide—hide! The cow's outside."

Little boy: "So what! Who's afraid of a cow anyway?" — Cortland Clatter, Cortland, New York.

A mother, annoyed because her 14-year-old daughter had been calling her boy friend too frequently, took a tip from a former wartime advertisement and posted a sign over the telephone: IS THIS CALL NECESSARY?

Next day there appeared, pencilled on the card, a brief but logical reply: HOW CAN I TELL TILL I'VE MADE IT?—Long Lines.

Wife: "John, I'm ashamed of the way we live. Mother pays our rent. Father pays for our car and its upkeep. Aunt Martha buys our clothes; my sister sends us money for food. I don't like to complain but I'm sorry we can't do better than that."

Husband: "You should be. You've got two uncles who don't send us a dime."—The Dukes' Cog Wheel, WELLINGTON, KANSAS.

Keep searching for the other fellow's good points. Remember, he has to hunt for yours, and maybe he'll be harder put than you are.—Rotary Canadian, CANADIAN, TEXAS.

A sad-looking character was shown into the office of a prominent psychiatrist.

"I've lost all desire to go on, Doctor. Life has become too hectic, too confused."

"Yes," said the doctor, clucking sympathetically, "I understand. We all have our problems. You'll need a year or two of treatment at \$50 a week."

There was a pause. "Well, that solves your problem, Doc. Now what about mine?"—Irving Rotary Blade, IRVING, TEXAS.

Threatening Clouds

Your saving for a rainy day
I would consider fine—
But you're saving an umbrella that
I recognize as mine!

—LEONARD K. SCHIFF

Answers to Quizzes

OPENS: 1. Impetus. 2. Income. 3. Impulse. 4. Idol. 5. Ill. 6. Id. 7. In. 8. Ice. 9. Idea. 10. Idiom. 11. Impugn. 12. Impasse.
OF THE PEOPLE: 1. E. 2. C. 3. I. 4. H. 5. G. 6. B. 7. J. 8. A. 9. J. 10. I.

Limerick Corner

The Fixer pays \$5 for the first four lines of an original limerick selected as the month's limerick-contest winner. Address him care of *The Rotarian Magazine*, 1600 Ridge Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

This month's winner comes from Mrs. Andrew H. Hummer, wife of a Manheim, Pennsylvania, Rotarian. Closing date for last lines to complete it: July 15. The "ten best" entries will receive \$2.

REST STOP

With a headache, Mom took to her bed,
"You just rest—I'll take over," Dad said.
So, although not adept,
He scrubbed, baked, and swept,

SHELF SERVICE

Here again is the bobbtailed limerick presented in *The Rotarian* for January:
I knew I could do it myself,
So down came my tools from the shelf,
As I said to my honey,
"Just be calm, save your money,

Here are the "ten best" last lines:

And smile for a while, little elf."
(K. B. L. Seth, member of the Rotary Club of Nagpur, India.)

Pay Doc for his fees on the twelfth."
(Earl P. Adams, member of the Rotary Club of Wewoke, Oklahoma.)

It's high time our service is 'self.'"
(Mrs. D. W. Carver, wife of a Muscatine, Iowa, Rotarian.)

'Twould been cheaper to lay out the pelf."
(Herbert L. Kayton, member of the Rotary Club of Savannah, Georgia.)

I am going to spare lots of pelf!"
(Geert Nieveen, member of the Rotary Club of Breda, The Netherlands.)

A new suit we will buy with our pelf."
(Mrs. Milton Burghardt, wife of a Dartmouth, Massachusetts, Rotarian.)

Your spouse is as delf as an elf."
(Mrs. Newton H. James, wife of a McComb, Mississippi, Rotarian.)

I'm well trained for this 'do it yourself.'"
(Donald C. Davis, member of the Rotary Club of East Pasadena, California.)

This elf will perform for no pelf."
(Clayton W. Toya, member of the Rotary Club of Morristown, New Jersey.)

Now my tools are in hock for some pelf."
(Ida C. Muirhead, sister-in-law of a Burlington, Vermont, Rotarian.)

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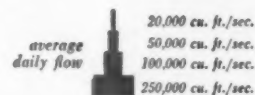


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